AN

## ADDRESS

TO THE

# JEWS,

BY

### JOHN XERES:

Containing His

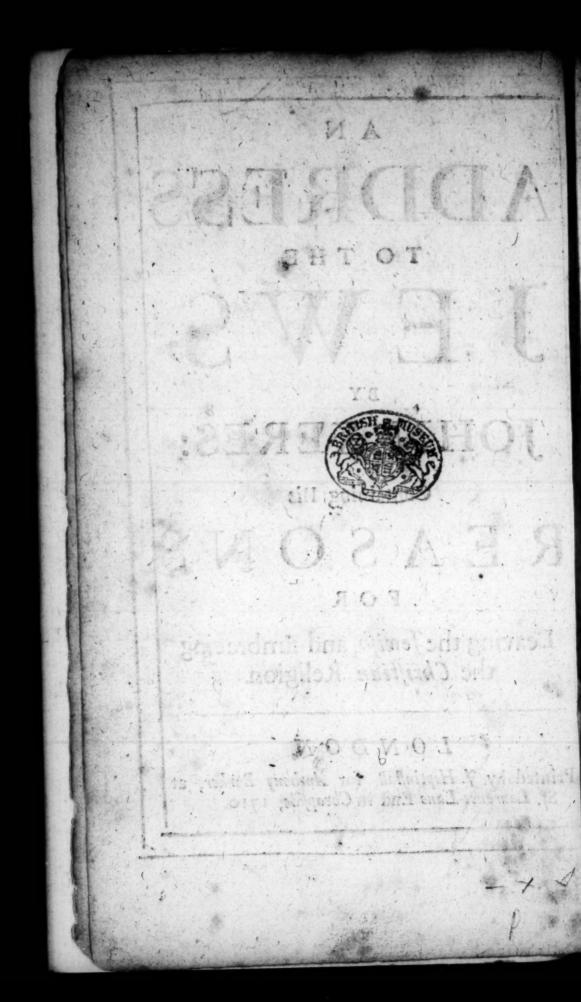
## REASONS

FOR

Leaving the Jewish, and Embracing the Christian Religion.

LONDON,

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#### TO THE

Most Reverend Father in God,

# JOHN.

Lord Archbishop of Tork.

May it please your Grace,

Hat your Grace vouchfafed to permit me to
fet your illustrious Name
A 2 be-

before this Address, is an additional Favour, which is only owing to your Generous Temper.

I am at a Loss, but would

willingly find Words to express my Gratitude, for the many and great Favours which your Grace has already bestowed upon me, and for that Generous Promise of yours, that you would still continue to add to the Number of them, if fo be I rendered not my felf unworthy of them, by dishonouring the Profession which I made of the Christian Religion, in the Pre-fence of your Grace, and

of those two illustrious Persons, who by means of you, my Lord, honoured me fo far as to be Witnesses of my

Sincerity.

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In this, my Lord, your Grace follows the Principles of your Great and Exemplary Charity, and of that Zeal of yours which prompts you to affift and do good to all those who are not ashamed to confess the Faith of Christ crucified, and defire to fight under the Banner of their Saviour.

These noble and glorious Dispositions of Mind, which shine so bright in your Grace, and adorn your

Per-A 3

Person, are so universally known and applauded, that I should tell the World no new thing, were I to produce a fresh Instance of 'em in my self, who am, I own, too mean a Person, and too sensible of my own Insufficiency, to dare to attempt to run out in the Praises of so great and good a Prelate.

At present it becomes me, My Lord, to make this solemn Promise unto your Grace, that as I am greatly indebted to your Bounty and Generosity, so will I endeavour by my whole Life and Conversation to answer your Expectations of me,

by fulfilling that Just, and withall Agreeable Condition, which you were pleas'd to lay upon me; I received it as imposed upon me by my Saviour Christ, when your Grace, who is fo worthy a Minister of Christ, and so bright a Pattern of all those Christian Virtues, which addorn our Profession, imposed it upon me; and I carnestly desire your Grace, to do me the justice to believe and be perswaded, that by the Grace of God, I entered into this Church, with a full and entire Resolution to practice all the Duties which the Christian Religion requires of A 4

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me; that I will endeavour, by a blameless and harmless Conversation to Edify the Members of it; and make use of those Talents, which God has been pleased to bless me with, to the Advancement of my Saviour's Kingdom.

This being the only Defign I proposed to my Self, when I embraced the Christian Religion, and publickly received the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, I here again willingly and chearfully make a fresh Declaration of it to your Grace, that by that means it may be as publick as possible.

May

May the Great God and my less crucified Saviour, so bless my weak but Honest Endeafer ours, that they may have ome influence upon my brethren the Jews, and help of free them from those Preudices, which they have so ong entertained against my blessed Saviour, and at length the ee the things that belong the into their Salvation.

of May God long preserve gour Grace a publick Blesa ing to this Church and Nato ion; may your bright Exnat imple encourage others, to in the ractise those Christian Virwes and Graces, which adorn our Illustrious Person, and are

are preparing for you Crown of Glory in the World to come.

These are, and as I am in Duty bound, shall ever be the ardent Prayers of,

May it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most Oblig'd and Devoted Humble Servant and God sor 24 00 62

John Xer

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#### THE

### PREFACE.

הקדמה

לשמוע אמת באונ

וליישב המקרא על אופניו

מה אשיב אל היהודים שקורים עצמם בפה ישראלי fon

וקוראים המקרא כקראים

ובזה באים נגד תורת המשחיים

ענה חכם בעניו

ועל השילוש מדברים גבוהים

בראשית ברא אלהים לשון יחיד הם קוראי

פסוק נעשה ארם תשובה אליהם

וכן רבות מדבר השבו: צבאות

ברוך אשר נתן ענים לראותי.

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הנה אתם חכמים יהודיים תנוחו בתורת יהוה יתתהללו כאלהים ותדעו את רצונו להבדיל בין Rom. : הקורש ובין החול וכו: מתורת טשה : cb. 2. ver. 17, 18.

לכן אתם צריכים להנהיג בני אדם אל דרך הטובה והישרה בעיני אלהים ואדם:

ואל תחשבו בדעתכם לאמר אנו יהודים וישראלים מזרע אברדם יצחק ויעקב ובזה נירשו חיי עולם הבא:

כל ישראל יש להם חלק לעולם הבא וגו: אם הוא זה אמת כמו שאתם דורשים כל מי שיקרא ישראל בפה יש לו חלק אף עשו וישמעאל נולדו מאבותינו ונמולו ונתגדלו בשם יהודים ועם כל זה ראה מה נאמר בהם עשו כתיב בו ואוהב את יעקב ואת עשו שנאתי: . Malachi, cb. 1. ver. 2, 3. יעקב ואת עשו שנאתי: . לא יירש בן האמה הזאת עם ובישמעאל כתיב כי לא יירש בן האמה הזאת עם

Gen. cb. 21. ver. 10. : דני עם יצחק

Ver. 12. יוכן כי ביצחק יקרא לך זרע:

ופירש רשי: ולא כל יצחק: ומה הועיל להם
השם והבשר והמילה אלא פירוש ישראל הוא
שירריה וינהיג עצמו אל דרה האל הישר ויהיה לו לב
נשבר ונדכה כי זה יותר טוב מכל קרבנות שנאמר
ובחי אלהים רוח נשברה לב נשבר ונדכה אלהים
לא תכזה: . Pfalm 51. ver. 17. במו שאתם מודים
בעצמכים: יאם יאמר אומר היאך הגוים
הכי כתיב וחנותי את אשר אחון ורחמתי את אשר
ארחם: . Exod. cb. 33. ver. 19. :

אנרו בין בישראל בין בנוים ועם כל זה אין אני אום T כי מאם אלהים את עמו ישראל אשר מקדם ידע חלולה לי לדבר כדבר הזה כי גם אני מודע אברה יתתו הקוו Rom. ch. 11. ver. 1, 2. :131 ובבוא מלא הגוים יתקיים מקרא שכתוב ובא לציו Ifa. ch. 59. ver. 20. : 111 7811 המוו ואל כל הפירושים וחיבורים האלה עשיתי אחו מורנ שיצאתי מארץ מולדתי כי קודם זה הייתי מטולטו הבא בעולם לראות מדינה ומדינה ככתבה ועם ועם Efther, cb. 5. ver. 15. וכלשונו וכו:

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ישר זה שבע שנים ולא היה לי פנאי לעיין כראוי בספר יהוה: וכליתי בהבל ימי לעשות עושר וכבוד ואבר Ecclef. cb. 5. ver. 13. ובו: העושר ההוא ובו:

ועם כל זה לא חסרתי חסד אלהים ובראותי זה דרשתי יותר ויותר ספר יהוה ומצאתי בו כי טוב סחרה מסחר כסף וגו: . Prov. cb. 3. ver. 14.

ובכן עלה על לבי לעזיב בית אבי ומשפחתי וקריתי זה הפסוק לנחם אל לבי ויאמר יהוה אל אברם לך לד מארציך וממולדתיך ומבית אביך אל הארץ Gen. cb. 12. ver. 1, &c. אשר אראך וגוו

TE whose Names are under written, Merchants Tradin into Barbary in Africa, di hereby Certify all whom it may concern That We, each of Us, having formerly liv'd for several Years in those Parts, did then, a We do now, Personally know Jonah Ber Jacob Xeres, who was Born in Saphia, a Sea Port Town on that Coast. His Parents (be ing Hebrews) were reputed to be Honest and Substantial People; who employed much Care in Educating this their Son Jonah i the Jewish Religion, and no less Expence i Instructing him in the Hebrew, Arabic and Chaldean Tongues: He the faid Jonah liv's in that Country a profess'd Jew, till the Ag of Five and Twenty or thereabouts, and al ways behaved himself Sober in his Conver fation, and no less Just in his Dealing, a fome of us have Experienc'd, having had or casion to Employ him on several Accounts whereby, amongst other Conversation, h had an opportunity of Discoursing with som of our Factory about Matters of Religion and (as he now informs Us) was thereb posses'd with some Notion, That the Me fias was already come; whereby being uneaff under fuch a weighty Doubt, he came thence for England about Eighteen Months ago, i order to acquire a full Satisfaction. Afte fome time here, He applied himself to fom of Us to recommend him to some Learne Divin nder vine for Information; whereupon he was adin at to the Reverend Dr. Allix, on whom me of Us have fince waited, who requesting us a Character of the said Jonah, is the liv' casion of this Paper, which We do in all in, a spects believe to be true, and have a ve-Ber good Opinion of the Probity and Sinceri-Sea of the above-mentioned Jonah; and which (be trust upon his Examination he will prove the Judgment of the Most Reverend the much rchbishops, the Right Reverend the Bishops, ab it e Reverend the Clergy, and all other Piace in S Christians, to whom We Recommend and m, &c.

e Age Done at London, this Eight and Twentieth nd al ay of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred nver nd Nine.

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ounts Peter Fleuriot, John Adams. Samuel Robinson, Val. Norton. fome John Lodington, Robert Colmore, Thomas Coleman.

Thefe

Hele are to Certify, That upon fev ral Discourses had with the afor mentioned Jonah Ben Jacob Xere I have found him very well acquainted wit the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, ar all other Jewish ( particularly the Talmudi Learning; so that he was very ready, upon the Chief Objections the Jews make to the Doctrine, Divinity, and Office of our Sav our. But as he is endow'd with very goo Natural and Acquired Parts, I was the mor able to Satisfy and Convince him of the Truth; fo that after having Examined b Scripture all the most Material Controversie he hath freely declar'd to my Self, and hother Friends, his Desire to Renounce the Errors and Prejudices of his Education in th Jewish Religion, and to Embrace and Profe the Christian Faith.

Witness my Hand this 30th Day of July, 1709. 24 OC 62

Peter Allix, D. D.

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## FEWS, &c.

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Shou'd not be a true Difference of my Saviour Jesus Christ, if I had not a tender Affection for you, and an ardent Desire of procuring your Salvation. On procuring your Salvation.

is Cross he pray'd for those very Persons ho had crucify'd him, Luke xxiii. 24. It is herefore my Duty, after his Example, to ofrup my Prayers to God, that, his Anger eing at length appeas'd, he wou'd please to onvert you. I think my felf more partiularly obliged to this Duty, because duing the time I have convers'd with you, which has been above a Year, you have not nly been extreamly Civil, but have by all offible ways expres'd your Love and Affectin for me. St. Paul, tho he had been cruel-Persecuted and even Stoned by the Jews, et in his Epistle to the Romans ix. 1, 2, 3, 5. goes fo far as to wish himself Treated An Address to the JEWs.

as Accurst for the Isruelites, his Brethren and Kindred according to the Flesh. &c. Who Zeal and Concern for his Nation do tho

Words express?

I conjure you, by the Mercy of God, divest your selves of these Prejudices yo may have conceived against me, upon the first News of my Conversion, and to hea with Patience and Impartiality, this Apol gy, whereby I shall Endeavour to justify m Proceedings to you, and to oblige you take into your ferious Consideration tho folid Reasonings, the Conviction of which my Conscience would not suffer me to r fist. And may God grant that your Mine may be disposed to receive the Truth which I present you, that so my Zeal an Concern for you may not ferve only to it crease your Condemnation. For you ougl to consider, that to oppose the Light, is Mark of a very wicked Heart, and the God cannot but have the utmost Indignat on against such a Temper.

I am descended of a Family which have been settled at Saphia, a Sea port Town of Barbary in Africa, ever since the Jews were driven out of Spain. And I was Born there of a Father so Zealous for his Religion, that being able to support the Charge of such a Education, he design'd to make me a Ralbin. Accordingly I have been brought under the most Famous of our Doctors, and tho' I have not yet been raised to that Description.

Whatity, of knowing that I have apply'd my tholelf to Study, with some Diligence, and that have made no small Progress, in all those d, tharts of Learning which are necessary to s youalify a Person for that Honourable Title. n the have been very well versed in the Scri-hear tures from my earliest Youth; And for seve-pole al Years have been ingaged in the Study by m of the Talmuds, and of the Gemara, and I ou tem a sufficient Master of that Learning, to tholoafs a true Judgment upon it. I have for whices long time been disturbed with several to redifficulties, and having had in my own Mine Country Opportunitys of conversing with whice apists of Spain, and with Protestants of the an Church of England, I have been desirous of to it Learning from both of 'em their Opinions, ough with respect to those Doubts which perplexd the imes in Portugal, but the Inquisition, under the gnat Protection of which I have been, was such a Methodof convincing and satisfying the Mind the has I could never approve of. The Severity of two chat Tribunal was, in my Mind, directly opwer ofite to the Spirit of Religion; and I cou'd thereof see but that those Doctors allow as lit-, that le liberty of Examination to the Mind, as ach a ur Rabbins, who require their Scholars to Rabay fo Blind, but entire a respect to their the word and Authority, as to believe their s, an light Hand is their Left, if they please at Deo affirm it. Common Sense tells us that B 2 gre that

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this absolute Authority is good for nothing, but to force upon a Man the Profession of a false Religion, or to fix him immoveably in fuch a Profession, if he has had the Un-

happiness of being bred in it.

The barbarous Proceedings of the Inquifition being fo unfit to work upon my Mind, I came over into England, hoping I might here meet with Satisfaction with respect to the great Difficulties which disturbed my Mind. And by the kind help of some of my Friends, who have known me almost from Infancy, and who are able to give an Account of my Manners and Conduct, as they have been pleased to do, by the Certificate that is prefix'd to this Address; I have been diricted to a Divine of this Church, from whom I have happily received a Reso lution of those Doubts, and an Explication of those Difficultys, which for so many Years had taken up my Mind. One Thing which in a very particular Manner engaged my Attention to him, was, that having been always offended with this Maxim of our Masters, My Son have more regard to the Word of the Rabbins than to the Words of the Law He began with an Exhortation to use my own Judgment, and to confider feriously the Force of those Objections we make to the Christians, and to weigh impartially the answers which he Propos'd. For this purpose he spent near four Hours, in convincing me of the Absurdity of the pretended Ora Law

of a Rabbins, and confuted those Persons who have deby deprived our Nation of their Right of using Un- a discretionary Judgment in matters of Religion, by talking of a Great Sanhedrin which qui- set from Moses, till the second Destruction of ferusalem, and by maintaining that the two ight Talmuds contain the decisions of that Assemt to bly, to which we ought to submit Blindly, my as to the greatest and most Divine Authori-my ty which was then in the World. His Confrom clusion was, that even supposing such a San-Achedrin, which under the Judges and Kings they did often authorize Idolatrous Worship, and cate condemn to Death the Prophets whom God have ent to reform his People, The Christian Re-irch, igion which teaches, that Jesus, who was best Crucify'd by the Sanhedrin, was the Messiah, ation can receive Little or no Prejudice from their tears Condemnation of him; and that it is but hich an inconsiderable Prescription against Jesus my Christ, which can be drawn from his Connal-demnation by the Sanhedrin: Since if that MacCourt, by Reason of their Malice and Corruption, have past an unjust Sentence at one Law time, they may also do the same thing at my another.

But as this Preliminary Question is of the ke to createst Moment, and because most of the

ke to greatest Moment, and because most of the y the Arguments, which were alledged by the pur Divine, I conversed withal, are still fresh noing in my Memory, I shall crave leave to set down Ora some of them, that by resteding upon them

Law

ferioufly, you likewife may be convinced that the Oral or Unwritten Law, which you Masters are wont to Boast of, is a /mee Chimera of their own hatching, which hat not the least Foundation upon any thing that may be deduced from the Holy Scri ptures, and that fo the Holy Scriptures mus become the fole Rule and Standard of ou Faith.

Your Rabbins earnestly contend for the Un written Law, which, they fay, God gave't Moses on Mount Sinai, at the same time h gave him the Written Law. This Law the pretend was delivered by Word of Mouth t Josbua, that Josbua taught it the Elders, the the Prophets, and the Prophets those of th Great Synagogue after the Captivity, an fo on, till Jehuda the Holy (least, tha Branch of the Law should be forgotten a the Time when the People was Dispersed broad by the Romans into Divers Countries collected it into a Body, about one Hundre Years after the Destruction of Jerusalem; ha ving gathered all the Traditions he could ver meet with together, calling it the Mil na, or the Second Law. And that th should be of equal Authority with the fir Written Law, is what they so strenuous contend for, infomuch that they don't ftie to declare that the Written Law is very In perfect and Defective without it, as being in many Parts of it so obscure, that 'tis a most Impossible to attain it's Meaning, bu

by being enlightened by the Oral Law. inced This is what they maintain, as we find, inyour R. Bahaje i. e. fol. 77 min, or . that is, meer there is no other way of Explaining the hath hing. Written Law, but by the Oral Law : So a-Scri- gain in your pob you have it thus, don't you think that the Written Law is the Founmuß dation of our Religion, but believe rather our that 'tis Founded upon the Oral Law; for Un. God made a Covenant with the Ifraelites acwe'to cording to the Tenor of the Oral Law, as it ne he is written in the 34th chap. of Exod. verse 27. the For after the Tenor of these Words, I have uth to made a Covenant with thee and with Ifrael,

the Nay, and fo strangely are you prejudiced of the in favour of Traditions, that the one of your mafters contradicts another, yet must you tha not question the Verity of either of them.
ten a Thus have they gained, by a Magisterial fed a way of proceeding, an absolute Dominion over the Consciences of their People, and induced you to believe whatsoever they think convenient to impose upon you. This makes you regard the Karaite Jews (who reject the Oral Law) as Hereticks, with whom t th you are forbid to have any Communion.

e fir But the Absurdity of this Opinion will ea-

fily be made evident,

t stic First, from the express Words of Moses; for
y In in Exodus \* it is Recorded, that Moses, upon
bein his Descent from the Mountain, told the

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<sup>\*</sup> Chap. 24. 3.

People all the Words of the Lord and all the Judgements; and after that the People had declared how willing they were to submit to all that the Lord had enjoyned, it follows, + That Mofes Wrote all the Words of the Lord In the 12th verse there is mention made of the Tables of Stone, a Law and Commandments which the Lord had Wirtten, and which Moses was to teach the Chidren of Israel. Again in the 2d. Book of Kings \* 'tis faid, and the Statutes, and Ordinances, and the Law and Commandment which God wrote for you; where there is no Reserve made for the unwritten Law. In another place you meet with God proposing all the Temporal Bles fings this World affords to his Chosen People on condition + they will hearken to the voice of the Lord their God, to keep his Commandment. and Statutes, which are written in the Book of the Law. Add to this an Observation by no means to be passed by, and that is, that is all the Sacred Pages there is not the leaf mention made of any unwritten Law; for that nothing that God required of Ifrael was omitted in those Writings which you have to this day, or committed to the Trust of Moses or any other whatscever; for the above cited Places are so full that they leave no room for any Conjectures of that kind.

God and his People, which was contain'd in

<sup>†</sup> ch. 24. ver. 4. \* c. 17. v. 37. † Deut. c. 30. v. 10.

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be Book, as you find in Exodus, \* and Moses had not the Book of the Covenant, and read in the mit sudience of the People; and 'tis plain, from nother Passage in Deuteronomy †, that this lord; covenant was not to affect the Jews then lived and only, but their Posterity in like manner, s in the Reading of that Chapter you may and earn.

of Is. Thirdly, From the Persection of the Law, which appears sull and compleat from these defeated, and the Words, \* Now therefore hearken, O Israel, unto the for the Statutes, and unto the Judgments which I with the each you, for to do them, that ye may live, and meet to and possess the Land which the Lord God of Blesour Fathers giveth you, ye shall not add to the ople word which I commanded you, neither shall you like of liminish ought from it, that ye may keep the ment. Commandments of the Lord your God, which I command you. So that thence it appears that by no the Oral Law contained in the Mishna is altotated in the least.

Fourthly, In the time of the Judges, and was under the Kings, more especially when the wet Kingdom was divided into two parts, viz. Moses Judah and Israel, both the Leaders and the bove People sell into a general Corruption, insomuch as that both State and Church became alike polluted; the one by Sedition and both weer by Idolatry: And who then, I pray, at that it ime of day was entrusted with the keeping

Book

v. 10. \* ch. 24. v. 7. † ch. 29. v. 9, &c. \* Deut. c. 4. v. 1, & 2.

of the Unwritten Law, whether it was Judah or Israel, we cannot find, after having made

the nicest Scrutiny imaginable.

Fifthly, When the Prophets upbraided the House of Judah for their Transgressions, and the Children of Israel for their Sins, they never in the least tax either of them, Leaders or People, for their Contempt of the unwritten Law; but only cry out against them most vehemently for their running counter to that Law which Moses had delivered to them, and which was written with his own hand.

Sixthly, The Book of Deuteronomy itself confounds that gross Opinion of yours: For that Book is properly a Repetition of the Law of God which Moses had aforetime given to Israel, and which he had commanded to be written by Moses. In the Sabbatical year the Law was read to all the People; but we never meet with the least tittle of these unwritten Precepts, which as you imagine were

proposed to the People of Israel.

You make a great bustle indeed with your grand Sanhedrin, as if the Trust of the Oral Law was lodged in that so samous an Assembly of Men. But after all, that great Sanhedrin is a mere sictitious Assembly: for if ever there was such a Body as the Sanhedrin, which you earnestly contend for, how can you answer for the Behaviour of those great Men who, for their publick and notorious Idolatry, were carried away, they and the People, into Captivity? The Sanhedrin, you say,

fay, was made up of the chief of the Tribes. But could that possibly be, when the two Kingdoms were utter Enemies to each other, and had continual Wars betwixt them? when they condemned the Prophets, and publickly introduced Idolatry, in opposition to the true Worship established at Jerusalem?

All the Arguments which you alledge in vindication of this Opinion, turn upon some Passages of the Sacred Writings, which you wrest miserably, to answer your End and Purpose. I shall insist upon one or two of them, and effectually expose the Weakness

of your Reasonings.

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The first you usually insist upon is taken out of Exodus, \*Write thou these Words, כי על הדברים האלה אל הוציע האלה אל האלה אל האלה אל האלה אל האלה האלה אל האלה אל

But the first place is so far from establishing the Authority of the Oral Law, that it proves the direct contrary: for the he, which is twice repeated, and the state elle restrains the Covenant to the words that are written, as

<sup>\*</sup>ch. 34. v. 27. †ch. 7. v. 9, 10, &c.

least smattering in the Original. And indeed Onkelos and Jonathan met with no such thing in the Text, for they have translated it after the Tenour, as it is in the English Translation: For it must be confessed that the in pe often redounds in the Hebren, as appears, upon Examination, from many Passages of Scri-

pture.

Nay, you your felves must confess that the Articles על פה al pe, כפה kepe, and לפה lepe, fignifie only according to, and never denote mouth. Add to this, that the Particle is ki, for, shews the Reason why Moses was commanded by God to write those words, viz. For after the tenour of these words I have made a Covenant with thee and with Israel. Whereas no Reason can be assigned why Moses was to write them, if he had been to make the Covenant according to the Oral Law. As for that Passage in Deuteronomy, there seems not the least Difficulty in it, this of Exodus being first explained. For the Levites, or the Judg that should be in those days, upon the Peoples feeking to 'em, were to shew 'em the Sentence of Judgment, as it was written in the Book of the Law, and they were obliged to abide by that Determination.

Upon the Entrance into the Promised Land it was foretold the People of Israel, that they should have, in suture time, a King set over them, as well as all the Nations round about them had; and that after he should be fixt

upon

the ipon the Throne he was enjoined to write a deed Copy of this Law in a Book, by which if he hing teer'd the course of his Life, he was to have after great Bleffings to attend him; neither, as I ion : an find, is there any Injunction laid upon often him, or any other of the Jens, farther than

pon the Observance of the Written Law.

Scri- The next Passage you insist upon to corroporate your Opinion, is taken out of Exodus, the And I will give thee Tables, by which you fig-understand the Ten Commandments, and a note Law, that is, the Holy Books of Moses, and ki, Commandments, that is your Mishna, or Traom-dition: But seeing some of the more Judiviz. cious among you, reject that Explication, I ade a shall say but a Word or two of it. It is plain, ereas that God is faid there to have written all, &c. as to the Two Tables, the Law, and the Com-S for is Relative, implies. To confirm this Conwhere the same Expression is made use of, and the Statutes, and the Ordinances, and the Oples Sen. The many Fables was Palled.

The many Fables your Rabbins have trump'd up in order to maintain the Oral Law, the various and endless Disputes which reign among them concerning this Law, plainly discover what an upstart Business it is. I am informed, there never was such a thing heard among you, as the Mishna, 'till near five fixt

hundred

upon † Cb. 24. 12.

4 An Address to the JEWS.

hundred Years after the Destruction of Jera Salem; neither is it at this Day received una nimously among you, for the Karaite Jen ever rejected it.

To prove that the Talmud came in vogue fince the Establishment of the Mahometa Religion, is no hard Task, for it proves felf plainly by the Word Ismael, which the give to the Followers of Mahomet's Doctrin

I have good reason to believe, that it di not arrive in Spain till the Ninth Century, what time the major part of the Jews utter rejected it, till in the Days of Alphonfus, Kin of Castile, it was received after this manne This Prince had a Physician who was a Jer That same Jew, who was a Talmudist, persus ded his Majesty to spare the Lives of tho Tews who were then his Subjects, and had bee guilty of Sedition, and fo Sentenced to Deat provided they would own and embrace th Talmud, which they did in order to fave the Lives. This happened at the end of the Twelft Century. But it is to be observed, that very confiderable part of the Jews, who as fpread in many parts of the World, difag prove of and reject the Talmud to this ver day.

But to conclude this Head, That the G mara (which is only a full Exposition of the Mishna) is a plain Imposition, is so easie to be discovered, that there is no need I should spend many words about it. 'Tis true, in deed, the Rabbies mentioned in it are represented Jera resented as very ancient, and as Men that una ved many hundred years before it was Jenompiled; for the Compilers of it had just much Sense as to mention those Rabbies vogu ho had liv'd many Ages before them, as metane Authors of what they were pleased to ves idvance. And the reason of this their Behathe jour was, First, to avoid the Persecutions, Ctrine which they justly feared, from the Christians it diend Mahometans, who, in several places of ry, and Gemara, were severely treated and retterbected upon. Secondly, to give their People King understand that the Karaite Jews were annemere Innovators in the Jewish Religion.

a Jew By fuch Arguments as these I was conersua inced of the great Error I long laboured un-thoser, and I wish they may have the same es-

beered upon your Minds.

Death I was extreamely pleased with three Partice thoulars in the method the Divine took, and their y which I was thoroughly convinced of his welfth incerity. First, a third Person, who assistthat ad at our Conferences, gave me, the next no areay after every Conversation we had togedifapher, during almost three months, a short very Recapitulation of what had been faid on both ides, that fo I might carefully enquire whehe Ge her I was fully fatisfied with his Answers, of the nd propose afresh those Difficulties which

hould Secondly, According to his Promise, he e, in nade use of no Argument in the Dispute, but ire re-coording to the Original, explained by the fented

parallel places where the same Subject i

handled.

Thirdly, He offer'd to supply me with a Jewish Books, such as the Talmuds, the Ancient Midraschim, the Jewish Commentaries on Scripture, and principally those which treat of the Controversy with the Christians; such as the Chissouk Emountand Abarbanel who is most Esteemed by ou Nation. And, before our Conversation be gan, he lent me such as I desired to consult After this, he easily convinced me that I ought to Read the New Testament which is the only Rule of the Christian Faith; and, that I might Read it with the greater Ease, I gave me a Version of it in Hebrew.

I apply'd my felf closely to the Reading of the Gospel, and have found the following

Effects of it.

I. I understood the Plan of the Christ an Religion better than I had done, from what I had heard of it in my own Country.

II. Hereupon I found my felf in a mucfairer Way to receive Satisfaction, with respect to my Difficulties, than I had been be

fore

III. Hereby I found an exact Conform ty between the Books of Moses and of the Prophets, and those of the New Testamen tho' your Doctors, prepossest as they a with Prejudices, do all they can to make them contradict one another

I earnestly wish you would read those ooks as I have done; for I doubt not but a would then see with Admiration, that sus Christ, during his Ministry, was taken in the following Affairs:

If In Reforming the Corruptions which recrept in among our Fathers, with reach to several parts of that Moral Doctrine hich God had prescribed by Moses; of hich Corruptions several are at this time and in your Talmud Authors by your octors. And this he could not do without rring up the Fury of those Persons, on hom he charged those Corruptions so home. It is the beath: For he tells them plainly enough at they knew he was the Messiah; but that at they knew he was the Messiah; but that ey were afraid they should lose their own athority, if they submitted unto his, Mat.

which they had not given sufficient At-

the state of the s ould happen to his Disciples; concerning

he Fate of the Jews who should crucife him; concerning the false Messias's, who should abuse the Credulity of our Nation concerning those things which after his Dead should befal his Church, which his Disciples should form; concerning the Persecutions it was to suffer, and its prodigious In crease unto that Greatness in which you se it now appear.

Can you read such Relations without being moved thereby; and without concluding that since the Christian Religion was opposed for several Ages, both by the Jews and be the Heathens, there is no more room to doubt of the Miracles which were wrough by Christ and his Apostles, than of those of Moses, and of the Prophets that came after

him?

Whatsoever your Talmudist Doctors have objected against the Miracles of Christ and of his Apostles, is frivolous Cavil, and may with equal Ease be turned by an Heathen a gainst Moses.

It is true, that the Disciples of Christ diteach, that those who believed on him we no longer subject to the Ceremonial Law which Moses instituted by God's Commi

sion. But then let it be considered,

I. That it is certain, Jesus Christ was a along a strict Observer of that Law, no withstanding that the *Pharisees* accused his of having violated the Sabbath, by curing Man on that day.

II.

II. It is also certain, that the Apostles, even when they published the Revocation of the Ceremonial Law, acted with great Moderaion and Indulgence towards our Fathers.

St. Paul himself offered an Offering by way of Satisfaction, to a Vow of a Nazarite,

which he had made.

But, III. The Divine Miracles by which he Ministry of the Apostles was confirmed, re an unanswerable Proof that the Revocaion of the Ceremonial Law was made by he Authority of the same God, who had iven both to Moses, and to them the Gift of Prophecy.

IV. If it be true, as I shall prove hereaster, hat Moses foresteld, there the Moses foresteld, there the Moses foresteld, the same God, who had been shall be the same of the Moses foresteld, the same of the Moses foresteld the Mo

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hat Moses foretold, that the Messiah should e a Law-giver like himself, whom they hould be bound to obey, under the Penalty of the Curse of God; and if it be also true, hat Jesus is the Messiah, whose Relien sion, according to the Promise given to Araham, was to make all Nations bleffed, St. st di Paul did then justly conclude, that the Cerewer nonies, which were a Wall of Partition beween the Jews and Gentiles, were to be abo-Law ished. The same Apostle does also infer, That the Ceremonial Law was to be in force o longer than unto the Destruction of your econd Temple. You your selves are sensid hiple that your Civil Constitution was irrecoring rerably overturned when the Temple was oull'd down, according to Daniel's Prophey, ch. 9. and fince you your felves have been scatter'd amongst all Nations, being b nish'd from your own Land, your Cerem nial Law, which obliged you only in Juda as Moses himself expresly tells you in sever places, must also fall of course. Daniel faste during the Feast of the Passover, which w forbidden in the Law; but he look'd upo that Prohibition as not extending to tho who were Captives in Chaldea. He obseved religiously the Moral Laws, which a of an eternal Obligation, and which co cern all Men; but he did not obey the C remonial Commands, because they did no fo much as oblige the Jews out of Juda when the Temple was destroy'd. Nor we find that God ever designed to subject any other Nation besides the Jews observe those Laws. They were o ly given to distinguish the Jewish Nation from all others: And the end of that difti Gion was that the Messiah might be know among them. For this Reason it was nec fary, that the Tribes and the Families in ea Tribe should be distinguish'd. Now it is natural Consequence from hence, that wh the Messiah was once come, all those Dist ations were to cease, as Scaffolds are take down when a Building is finish'd.

Indeed I do not wonder that your Rabins have perswaded you, that your Cemonial Law, which commands Sacrificand the distinction of Meats, and which appoints certain Feasts, is of an eternal Commands.

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ing b gation, for this was the Opinion of the erem reatest part of the Jews before the Destru-Juda ion of the second Temple, nay even of those fever ery Persons afterwards who could not resist faste e Evidence of the Gospel, but profest themch w lves Christians.

your Rabbins have always adher'd closely this Notion; and they wait for the apoble arance of Elias with the Messiah, expectich a g he will distinguish the Priests, who are n co bw unknown, and confounded among the ce of the Nation, of which not so much as id none Tribe is known.

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gation

Juda But do not they know,
I. That Circumcision was only a Mark
distinguish the Posterity of Jacob, of hom the Messiah was to be born?

of 2. That the Sacrifices were only a Repre-Nation tation of what the Sinner deserved, predisti ribed to him to lead him to Repentance?

know 3. That the Laws which respect the dinece inction of Meats and of Days, cou'd conin eac rn only the Jewish Nation; and therefore it is as to cease upon the appearance of the Meswheth, who brought Salvation to all Nati-

Distinct of take Is it not certain that the Talmudists con-Is their ignorance of many of the Beafts r Rand Birds, of the Trees and precious Stones Cert ention'd in the Law; so that they are for-risice d to guess, and give general Marks to diwhic nguish them, since they know neither their al Ol ames, nor their different Species.

The

The Jews in China can't observe the Sa bath at the same time with those in Juda nor the Jews of Saphia at the same time withose in China. God had appointed for the Passover a Lamb which was adored by the Egyptians: but now when there are a where any Egyptians who worship Lamb of what use is it to sacrifice that Creature?

But have they never read 1. What Go fays by David, Pfal. L. concerning Sacri ces, v. 8, 9. I will not reprove thee for thy crifices - I will take no Buliock out of t bouse—&c. And will they never confid what Jeremiah fays, Ch. XXXI. 31, 32. will make a new Covenant, &c. not accordi to the Covenant made at Sinai. The diff rent Sentiments of their Commentators co cerning this place show, that they are o prest by its Authority. If you read the E stle St. Paul wrote to the Hebrews of his tir you'll fee that he shows clearly, and demo strates invincibly, that the Messiah was to a Priest for ever, after the order of Melchised and that therefore the ancient Priest-ho which was in the Tribe of Levi, was to be bolisht: That the Messiah, who was of Tribe of Judah, ought not to offer up a Sa fice as the Priefts of the Law, but that acco ing to the Prophecies he was to offer up h felf to reconcile the World unto God; that afterward he was to enter into Heav which was represented by the ancient San he Sary: That his Priest-hood shou'd be acknow-Juda edged by the Heathens as that of Melchisene wi eck had bin, who was a Priest in the Land for 1 f Canaan. This he proves from Pfal. XL. by to This Offering of the Messiah as of a Sacri-

are rece is so plainly held forth by Isa. Ch. LIII.

Lambat it cannot be eluded by any Cavils.

Cre And indeed this Truth has bin known by our Rabbins. See the Pefikta where the at Gauthor interprets this passage of Isai-Sacrieb, after the same manner as the Christi-

thy ins.

ar

of the You see very plainly, my Brethren, that onfid here is the greatest difference imaginable be-32. ween your Notions of the Messiah, and those cordinate Christians have learn'd from the Gospel e diffeo form of him. And Fesus Christ has declaors cored his Will that this difference should be uni-are overfally known: For before his death he he Epinstituted the Sacrament of the Supper as a is tin Memorial of his death; and commanded that demo it should be celebrated unto the end of the is to World; thus erecting a perpetual Monuisfederment of his Sufferings as of what was predictthe checked by the Prophets. And it was with the cobe same design that he used some expressions of tof the XXII. Psalm, when he was upon the a Sac Crofs.

accor It is very strange that both the Jews and up his the Christians shou'd found their Notions of the Messiah, tho' so widely different, upon leave the Holy Writings of Moses and the Prophets, Sand which are in your hands. Your thoughts

of the Messiah at present are, That he shall be a mighty Conqueror, who shall destroy your Enemies, restore to you the Land of Judea; re-build your Temple; raise from the dead all your Ancestors down from Abraham restore to your Land its former Fruitfulness make the greatest part of your Nation Prophets; be the Arbitrator of the Difference among the Pagan Kings; convert all People to his Religion; and teach the Jews the Hebrew Tongue, which they neither speak nor indeed understand; and work I know not how many Miracles, changing the order of Nature in your favour.

Twill be proper to consider of how many different Articles, these Idea's you have of the Messiah do consist: Instead of on Messiah, of whom your Doctors, who live before the Talmudists, speak, you expect two; one who shall descend from David and another who shall descend from Joseph of the Tribe of Ephraim. This latter Person is to begin your Deliverance; He is to come and make himself Master of Jerusalem, when the shall be besieged by the Romans, kill'd and

bury'd under the Gates of the City.

After this the Messiah, the Son of David, it to appear, accompany d by Elias, who shall come in a Body created for that purpose Gog and Magog, i. e. the Turks on one side and the Christians, making a new Croisad under the Command of the Pope, on the other, are to sight and destroy one another

shall As for those who escape, the Messiah is to Aroy destroy them by fire from Heaven, and thus if Ju end the Pains of the Messah.

Afterwards the Pagan Kings shall bring

ham back the Ten Tribes in Triumph upon their ness shoulders. Then the Messiah shall divide Prothe Land like another Joshua; the Temple ence hall be rebuilt, and Sacrifices offered as forcople merly. The Messiah shall marry some beau-te He tiful Jewish Lady, but the Pagan Princes shall peak furnish him with a vast number of Concuknowbines. He shall have a great many Children, orde who are all to be so many Princes under their Elder Brother. And thus from Generation many to Generation. The People are to live un-

ve oder their Government, rolling away f on their Days in Mirth, and Musick, and Enter-live ainments, doing what is right in their own expeceyes, and celebrating their folemn Feasts as

David pefore their Destruction.

Joseph I earnestly desire you, my dear Brethren, Person to bestow some serious Reflections upon these comideas of the Messiah, which your Rabbins wher propose, and who Found this confused d an scheme upon the Authority of the Talmud.

The Divine with whom I conversed, made wid, i everal Remarks upon the Particulars I have of that now been mentioning, and as they gave me rpose satisfaction, and have lead me into the unoisad Books which your Rabbins abuse; I hope the o hey will also serve to cure you of your Prenother udices, and that they will lead you to an ex-

amina-

amination, and so to a sence of the vanity of those Hopes which you have entertain'd.

Therefore, I. I defire you to consider whether Jesus had great Encouragement to usure the Title of Messiah, if it did not be long to him; seeing 'tis evident, that on one hand he refused to be acknowledged for King by the People; and on the other, that he knew certainly that he shou'd be Crucify'd on the account of that very Title. That both these Suppositions are true, appears plainly from the History of the Gospel where we read that he retired from the Multitudes when he knew they design'd to take him by force and make him a King and that he several times foretold his Death and instituted the Sacrament as a Memoria of it unto the End of the World.

II. Whatever you may fay of it, I don'think it possible that any of the false Messiah who have so often imposed upon you since his Death, and made you take up Arms several times, shou'd have undertaken such thing, but in hopes of overcoming your Entermies, and of raising themselves by your Arm to the Royal Dignity. But that a Man shoul resuse the Kingly Power, when it was offere him, and on set purpose should expose him self to certain death, and pretend thereby the merit the Character of the Messiah; this what wou'd never have once entered into an Man's Thoughts; and yet this is what Je

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ani has actually done. And what can be the meaning of it, but this? According to the Prophets the Messiah was to be cut off, so fider fays Daniel Ch. IX. 26. He was to offer his Life as a Sacrifice for Sin, Ifa. LIII. 10. but be according to the same Prophet, he was to a-one rise from the Grave. He was to ascend into for Heaven, according to the Prophecy of Da-that vid, Psal. CX. 1. and from thence he was to ify'd shed abroad the Gifts of the Holy Spirit upon That his Followers, that thereby his Doctrine pears might be spread all over the World, as it was spel foretold by Joel, ch. 2. 28, 29, 30, 31. By the this the true Messiah is so effectually distin-'d to guisht from all false Pretenders to that Title, King that we need only examine the matter of Fact, eath whether indeed he is arisen from the dead; noria whether, as the Messiah was to do, he has fent from Heaven the Gift of the Holy Spidon' rit, and whether he has converted the Heafliah thens to his Religion.

fine One thing which has always given me feve great disturbance, is the Confession of the ach Talmudists, that all the Periods appointed r Ene by God for the Messiah's appearance are past, Arm Sanhed. ch. 11. in the Gemarah. shoul certainly in the right; For according to Ja-offere cob, Shiloh was to appear before the second e him Destruction of the Jewish State. According to eby t Micab, he was to be born after that the same this State should have been raised out of their Runto at ins, viz. After their return from the Assyrian at Je and Chaldean Captivities, after a long Peace,

and

and after they shou'd have been attacked by Ch the Kings of Syria, and have had seven Generals and eight Kings, Mic. 5.

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According to Daniel's Prophecy, ch. 9th. v. 26. the Messiah was to be cut off before the destruction of Terusalem by the Romans.

But to clear up these Oracles a little more, I shall undertake to prove that the Messiah promised to our Nation was to appear at such a certain time, and that the time so limited by God for his appearance is actually passed, and by consequence that he is already come.

The defign God had in spreading a Vail as it were over the Prophecies, was to make Men apply themselves more seriously to the Study of those Sacred Truths, and to meditate Day and Night in fearch of 'em, fo that, the full and true accomplishment of those great Events being feen, our Faith might be confirmed and established in an entire belief of them.

Tis true however there are some Events of fuch moment and unspeakable advantage to Mankind, that God, out of his infinite Good-will to them, has been pleased to reweal them more clearly to his People: The Darkness they lie under is now owing to the perverse and obdurate will of the Jews, together with the desperateness of the Cause they are forced to maintain: Of this fort are the Prophecies, which speak of the time of the Messiah's appearance. Your Opinion is, that the Messiah is not come, while the Chri-

Christians on the other hand demonstrate from the Writings of the divinely inspired Prophets, that all things predicted of the Messiah are fully accomplished in that Blessed Person which they hold for the Messiah. and that he, viz. the Messiah, is truly and h really come, otherwise there would be reason to think that those Prophecies must be false. and so utterly to be discarded, and not to be relyed on upon any account whatever.

In pursuance of what I am about, I shall confider some few Passages in the Prophets, which, according to you and us, have an undeniable Relation to the coming of the e Messiah promised to our Nation, in sundry

e Places of the facred Pages.

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God's Design in separating Abraham with t the rest of the Patriarchs, and afterwards the Jewish Nation, from the other part of Mankind, was, that it might be known that the Messiah, according to the Flesh, arose from that People, and because Jacob was the first who restrained that Promise to the Family of Judah, I shall therefore make choice of this first Prophecy, to prove that the Messiah is already come.

Jacob, upon his Death-bed, ordered all his Sons to gather themselves together, and according to the unerring Spirit he was filled withal, foretold to all his Children, what should be their Lot in the Land of Canaan. whether their State and Condition should be prosperous or unfortunate; and among the

Ron rest, when he comes to Judah, he fays, \* Judab, thou art he, whom thy Brethren shall praise; thy hand, &c. The Scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a Law-giver from be-tween his Feet, until Shiloh come, and unto him shall the gathering of the People be. These last Words afford us a threefold Confideration: I. That the vaw, Shebet, Scepter should be in Judah. 2. That in Process of time there should be a ppno, Mekokek, that is, a Lawgiver, a Dignity inferior to that of Kings: And in the 3d place, that שילה Shiloh should come before the departure of the waw Scepter,

and Prophecy of Judah.

Now this Prophecy of Jacob did not begin to take place till David was made King, and then it received part of its Accomplish-And this Scepter vav, Shebet, (or Kingly Power, as you your felves confess; fee Rashi, Aben Ezra, Kimchi, and the Targum has translated that Word by Kings) continued to the Days of Zedekiah. After the Destruction of Jerusalem, the PPND Mekokek took footing, that is, an inferior Order to Kings (PPND, Mekokek a Prince or Lawgiver: Rashi upon Ps. 60. 9.) For Zerubbabel was the first ppno, Mekokek or Law-giver; and this fort of Government continued for fome time with fome little Change and Alteration, even under the Maccabees, until the

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<sup>.</sup> Gen. ch. 49. v. 8, 9, 10.

Romans laid waste the Holy City; fince which time they have never been able to make themselves a People, or gain a Possession of the Land of Canaan. The wy, Shiloh, that is, the Messiah, as you your selves acknowledge upon that Place of Gen. was to come before the Departure of the was to come before the Departure of the Tribe of Judah. This is the Meaning of that Prophecy.

The Force of this Argument therefore cannot be evaded. Shiloh, that is, the Messiah, was to come before the Destruction of the Jewish State; the Jewish State is destroyed: Thence it follows, that either the Messiah is come, or that the Prophecy is

false.

The Prophet Micah \* speaks of the coming of the Messiah, and of his Birth at Betblehem. You your selves own that this Prophecy respects the Messiah; but to avoid the force of the Argument that is deducible from it, seeing there is no such Place as Betblehem remaining, you give out that the Messiah was born there, at the time when Jerusalem was made an Heap of Stones, but that he keeps himself concealed till Elijah comes to anoint him. But the Prophet not only tells the Place of his Nativity, but likewise the time when he should be born. These

<sup>\*</sup> Ch. 5. v. 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

are the Words of the Prophet, ver. 2. But Kir thou Bethlehem Ephratah, &c. Which Verse wa has respect to the Nativity of the Messiah ben as is confessed on all Hands. The third ren Verse runs thus, Therefore will be give them I ft up, &c. or rather as the Original will bear and the Sense seems to require, notwithstand taking, or, before that comes to pass, viz. the Nativity of the Messiah, these following Events was

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shall happen. &c.

Thus the Prophet foretels, (for he was Pea Cotemporary with Hofea and Isaiah) the wit Captivity of the Jews by the Babylonians; Ap then he goes on, and says, that they should return, and be restored to their Land to possessit, and that the Lord would be the Head of them, and that their Leader should pass the character of them. before them, which was fulfilled when Ze he rubbabel was their Leader; that they should enjoy Peace, and be blessed of God; that they should no longer be guilty of Idolatry as they had been before, but that after a long Ch Peace they should be afflicted by Assur, that offe is, persecuted by Antiochus Epiphanes and his Successors, which we find true, if so be we he consult the History of those times; that he then they should raise up seven Shepherds, (ver. 5.) i. e. seven Generals, who were of the Race of the Maccabees, and eight principal Men, or Princes of Men, that is, the eight Kings of the Asmonean Race, who succeeded the Maccabees: Accordingly at the Close of that time, viz. under the ninth King,

King, viz. the first of the Idumean Race, who was Herod, was the Messiah born at Bethle-hem, according to the Prophecy. The Infe-rence from this Prophecy is so natural, that

I shall leave you to deduce it.

Another Proof, and the clearest of all, is taken from Daniel, who was carried away Captive into Babylon, and there foretels what was to happen to the Jews under the second Temple, how they were to rebuild it, the Peace they were to be bleffed with, together with the Persecutions of Antiochus, Appearance of the Messiah, and the Destru-tion of the second Temple after his Appearance.

The Place I shall insist upon is the 9th Chapter, from the 24th Verse to the end of the Chapter. The Words are as follow, Seventy Weeks are determined upon thy People and pon thy holy City, &c. to the end.

In the 2d Verse of the above-mentioned Chapter, Daniel tells us the occasion of his offering up his Prayers to God, how that by reading of Books (v.z. the Prophet Jeremiah) he understood the number of Years, that in the space of seventy Years God would put an end to the Desolations of Jerusalem, therethe space of seventy Years God would put an end to the Desolations of Jerusalem, therefore he sought the Lord with Fasting and supplication before him, that he, according to his Promise, would shortly restore his once thosen and peculiar People, that he would \*...

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<sup>\*</sup> v. 17.

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cause his Face to shine upon his Sanctuary that was defolate, and blot out all their Transgref. sions from before his Face. To this Prayer of Daniel, which takes up most part of the E Chapter, the Angel Gabriel was sent to re-Chapter, the Angel Gabriel was fent to return an Answer, which he delivers in the 24th Verse of that Chapter; which Verse must be translated thus : Seventy Weeks are determined upon thy People and upon thy Hole co City, until the Transgression be restrained, and until the Sins be blotted out, (or abolished) and I Iniquity be expiated, and untill the Righteon fa ness of old be brought in, and until the Vision W and Prophet be fealed up, and until the Sanctu b ary be anointed. The meaning of which ar Verse is, That the Captivity of 70 Year tr foretold by Jeremiah the Prophet was not a na yet expired, but that there still wanted 7 th Weeks, viz. of Days (that is, above on R Year and a Quarter) before the Transgression un should be restrained, &c. (for which Sins o W theirs they were carried away into Captivity Pi and the Sanctuary be anointed, for which shallo he had put up his Prayers to God. The the Verse is an Answer to Daniel's Praye sha is plain; for otherwise we must suppose in that Daniel had no Answer returned unt be that long Prayer which takes up most of the tin 9th Chapter, and which he then put up i fro behalf of his People, and of the Sanctuary fro v. the 17th. The Words pro are no Lo well rendered by the most Holy, v. the 24th Pr and should be translated by the Sanctuary, a fee

the Original Word requires. See Numb. ch. 4. v. 4. & 19. where the same Words signity the Sandnary And according to the Angel's Answer in this Verse, the Jews after 70 Weeks of Days, had Liberty to return into their own Land, they repaired the Sanctuary of the Lord, they offered up Sacrifices to God; and thus Isaiah's Oracle was fulfilled,

ch. 44. 28.

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After the Angel had returned an Answer to Daniel's Prayer, he carries his Revelation farther, and foretels some other Events which were to happen to the Jewish Nation, and begins thus, ver. the 25th. Know therefore, and understand, &c. Which Words must be translated after this manner from the Original, Besides know and understand, that from the going forth of the Word concerning the Referation and Rebuilding of Jerusalem, on To unto the Messiah the Prince, there shall be 7 Weeks, and 62 Weeks; during which time the Places, and whatever else has been destroyed, shall be restored and rebuilded, and this in a ha time of Anguish. And after those 62 Weeks ye shall Messiah be cut off, and not for himself. of In which Words there are several things to nt be observed. First, the Angel here fixes the th time when this Oracle should commence, viz. i from the going forth of the Word, that is, from the going forth of the Word of the no Lord, or Prophecy that came to Haggai the 4th Prophet; which Word came to him in the second Year of Darius Nothus. See the 1st th D 2 and

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and the 2d Chapters of Haggai. Then the Angel foretels two Events; first, that Jerusalem should be rebuilded; and, secondly, that the Messiah should be cut off a the first after feven Weeks of Years, that is, 49 Years, beginning to reckon from the 2d Year of Darius Nothus; and the second after 62 Weeks of Years, beginning also to reckon those 62 Weeks, or 434 Years, from the same second Year of Darius Nothus. After the Angel had foretold those two Events which were to happen before the Destruction of Jerusalem, he concludes his Discourse, by foretelling that the Jews should be utterly destroy'd by the Romans. Now according to these Predictions, the City was rebuilded 49 Years after the going forth of the Word, as appears from the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah; the Messiah whom the Christians worship, was cut off, not immediately after, but some short time after the 62 Weeks, or 434 Years foretold by the Angel, (viz. near as many Years before the Destruction of Jerusalem, as there were Years lapfed fince the Birth of the Messiah; and lastly, the Romans destroy'd your Common-wealth, infomuch that at the the Seige of Jerusalem above 1300000 Jews perished, as Josephus relates.

Hence you may infer, that the former and of later part of that Oracle being fulfilled, that he also which relates to the Messiah, and is in fi the middle of it, must be fulfilled, or else that you have little reason to rely upon the Thus

Oracles of God.

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Thus with respect to the time, the Christians have quite the advantage over your Jesus Christ came in the time Fore-fathers. appointed by God. and he suffered at the time exprest by the Prophets. Whereas if the Messiah you expect shou'd come now, you cou'd not fay he came to fulfil those Prophecies that speak of him, for they fix another Period for his Appearance and his Death, viz. before the second Destruction of Terusalem. But besides all this, if the Mesfiah did not come at the time which was foretold by the Prophets, it follows, that you ought to reject those Prophecies as absolutely false. For surely that Prophecy deserves no better a Character, which instead of being fulfilled is contradicted by the Event. A true Prophecy is the Prediction of somewhat which shall happen, and of the manner ne in which it shall come to pass. Since therefore in this case, neither the event it self, nor ny the manner in which it was brought about, m, falls in exactly with the Prediction, do you of not perceive into what an abyss of impious 'd he and blasphemous Absurdities you are led, by the recited Confession of your Talmudick Doctors?

Perhaps you will answer me, that the Sins of your Fathers have been the cause that God has not sent the Messiah at the time he had fixt for his coming.

Upon this Principle your Rabbins tell you, that the Appearance of the Mestiah can

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I. To what purpose do they trouble themfelves to find out different Periods for the coming of the Messiah, from those that are past, fince they can fignify nothing without your Repentance? Yet their Writings are full of Computations of the Periods they affign for the Messiah's Appearance. I dare venture to fay, that all the Periods which have been fix'd upon by those your Doctors, are past above 150 Years ago. Read R. Saadias, Ramban, Bachai, Ralbag, R. Joseph ben Jacchia, Don Isaac Abarbanel, and other Calculators, you'll fee that every one of them have fanfy'd they had found out the Secret, notwithstanding the Curse pronounced by your Talmudists, who pray that all those who shall compute the times of the Messiah may burst asunder.

II. Why have they invented that ridiculous imagination, which many of your learned Men have imbraced, that towards the end of those terms of Years which they fix, God shall raise up one or more very cruel Kings, who by dreadful Persecutions shall force you to repent; and that upon this, the Messiah shall appear to deliver you? Why shoud God take this care towards the end of the Terms, which they now gather from the mistaken sense of some Prophecies, since he did not in those other Periods which your

Doctors acknowledge to be past? You must needs see that these fancies of your Rabbins are vain and groundless.

III. Do not you by your own behaviour confute this vain pretence? What great Penances did you impose on your selves when the Impostor Sabbathai Sevi took upon him the Name of the Messiah? But they all signify'd nothing, as you all found, when he was forced to turn Mahometan that he might save his Life.

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The Ideas you have framed to your felves of the Promise of the Messiah, which God made to you, and of the different Circumstances of his Appearance, to speak freely, are but a visionary Scheme, which you have built upon the mistaken Sence of those Prophecies which God has given forth upon other Subjects. From Numb. 24. 17, &c. you conclude that the Messiah shall be a great Warriour, and shall extend his Dominion unto all the Nations of the World which are descended from Setb. Whereas that Prophecy speaks of David, and of the Nations behind Moab; which according to the confesfion of your most learned Rabbins are meant in that place by the Children of Seth; the Word Seth not being the proper Name of that Patriarch, but a common Name, to express the Nations, that laid behind the Moabites. You. suppose that the Messiah is meant by the David who is spoken of Hosea 3. and by some following Prophets; such as Jerem. 30. 9.

Ezek. 34. 23, 24. and 37. 24. and his Province you affirm is, to bring back the Ten Tribes which you suppose are not yet returned. But those Prophecies speak only of Zorobabel, and not of the Messiah. And that Zorobabel did actually bring back the Ten Tribes appears from the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah.

You tell us that this Messiah is to build a third Temple, but you prove it from such Prophecies, as respect only the Promise that God had made, that the second should be re-built by Zorobabel, which by Haggai is expressly called the last, la postrera, according

to your Spanish Translation.

You say that the Heathen Nations shall bring Presents to the third Temple. But the Prophecies you build on respect the second Temple, as you may find the accomplishment of them in the true Josephus, and in Joseph ben Gorion, who in the Extract he has made, has transcribed some parts of the true Josephus.

You affirm, that there shall be a general Resurrection of the Jews at the Messiah's Appearance; but your Proof is groundless: For you take those Prophecies literally, which must be explain'd figuratively of the Re-establishment of Israel and Judah in their Country, after the Chaldean and Assyrian Capti-

vity.

One wou'd be amazed to see the heap of Absurdicies your Rabbins deliver upon Isai.

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11. They first suppose, that not Zorobabel but the Messiah is spoken of in that place, and then they conclude, that the Laws of Nature shall be all changed and altered in favour of the fews. Tho' some of 'em who are more modest, pretend, that those miraculous Alterations shall be made only in 7udea. And all those fine Scenes of fancy are raised by adhering to the literal meaning of a Prophecy, which common fense tells us, and your best Authors have confess'd, is delivered in a figurative Style. And in this Instance we fee as well the great infatuation of your Ancestors, whom you religiously follow, as also that there have always been some learned Men among you, who have opposed your ridiculous Applications of several Prophecies to the Messiah.

'Tis true indeed, your Rabbins, and Abar-banel in particular, esteem those Persons as little better than Hereticks. But he has not been able to confute their Arguments, by which they have unanswerably proved, that all those Prophecies which you think have never yet been fulfilled; and the accomplishment of which you are waiting for, were exactly fulfilled before the last Destruction of

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And this is what might be demonstratively proved with respect to every Oracle in particular: But I have not time to insist upon that particular, nor upon another considerable remarque; which is, that all those

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Scraps of the Prophets which you read after the Parashas, and apply to the Messiah, are all of them misapplied, those Prophecies re-

specting another Person.

But I come to the Point of the two Messiahs, one of which is to be the Son of David, as the other shall be the Son of Joseph, of the Tribe of Ephraim. This is a late Invention, which was never heard of before the Talmud. The Chaldee Paraphrast of the Prophets know nothing of it; but it is to be found in Onkelos. And a meer fancy it.

Tis very likely that hereafter we shall be told, that, as the Messiah the Son of David is to have the Souls of Adam and of David so the Son of Joseph shall have the Souls of the Patriarch Joseph, and of Jeroboam.

The truth is, that this foolish Notion is gathered from the Prophecy of Obadiah, who speaks of the Courage of the Ten Tribes after their return from Assyria, who, he says, were to be attacked by the Kings of Syria and afterwards should subdue the Edomites. But this Prophecy was all sulfilled by the Hasmonai under the Syrian Kings, as it is related by the most exact of the Jewish Historians.

By the imagination of a two-fold Messiah the Jews have thought this Story proper to serve a very considerable Design; for the concluded, that they shou'd conceal from the Readers of the Prophecies, the true meaning

of those Prophecies, which speak of the Death of the Messiah, the Son of David, by teaching, that they should have their accomplishment in the Person of Messiah the Son of Tofeph.

Shall I lead you to the Original of these

Mistakes?

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Malachy foretells the Destruction of the Edomites which happen'd under the Macchabees, as Tosephus proves in his History of the Jews. But the Jews supposing the Messiah not yet to be come, but exspecting his appearance together with Elias, took Edom to stand for the Roman Empire, which they supposed the Meffiah, who was meant by Daniel's Stone cut out of the Mountain without hands, at his Appearance should destroy.

But this Notion is extremely ridiculous. For by the Edomites the Prophet means no others than the Posterity of Esan. Nor did afhe mean that Elias himself should appear, but ys, another l'rophet like him in Zeal; as Zorobabel in another place is called David, because all the People should be subject to him as they the were to David. And so the Destruction berefore which Elias was to come, is not the ori Destruction of the whole World, but of 7ndea, Haaretz YTRT this Land, i.e. in which the Prophecy was delivered, as it is acknowledged by R. D. Kimehi. So that far from her concluding, that the Messiah is not come beconcluding, that the Messiah is not come bethe cause you have not yet enjoy'd the Ministry of Elias, you ought to inferr, that it's in vain

you wait for Eliar, because he was to appear before the last destruction of Jerusalem, and of her Inhabitants, and of your Nation as by

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In a word, all that your Rabbins talk to you about Gog and Magog, who are to fall upon your People when they shall all return to Judea, under the Conduct of Messiah, the Son of Joseph: All that Fire which is to fall from Heaven and destroy that Gog and Magog, that is, the Turks, all this was actually suffilled under the Hasmonei, who destroy'd the Armies of the King's of Assiria, as Joel, Exekiel and Zachary had prophesy'd.

The French Rabbins found no difficulties in the Prophecy of Zachary, which now adays you think to be all obscurity, because they concluded that all those Prophecies were fulfilled before your last destruction by the Ro-

mans.

But can it be wonder'd you shou'd not understand that Prophet, when you have even lost all knowledge of your own History, since your dispersion over the Roman Empire?

After this is considered, can it be wondered that you talk as you do concerning the Marriage of the Messiah, who is represented as God, when he is called the Husband of the Church; and whose Posterity, 'tis said, should be seen after his Resurrection; that is, who was to have a great number of Disciples, because he should call the Gentiles unto the profession of his Religion? All this was sufficient

filled in Jesus Christ; and indeed it is much better explained by some of your most sensible Interpreters of the Canticles, who apply it to the Messiah.

After all, whatever your Rabbins say of it, the Jews were not the Persons who converted the Heathen World, and perswaded them to renounce the Multitude of Deities they adored before, and to subject themselves to the Laws of the God of Israel, as of the only true God. But these were the Disciples of Jesus Christ, who by turning of the Prophecies of the Old Testament against the Jews, brought the Pagans to the Profession of the Gospel, and prevailed with them to worship him who gave the Law to the Jews, and who was crucified by them.

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fullled As this Point of the Coming of the Meffiah, whom you still expect, is one of the
great Principles you go upon in your Controversy with the Christians, you will not be
displeased if I again tell you, that by suppofing the Messiah is yet to come, you overturn the Authority of the ancient Prophecies, and betray your own Cause to the Atheists, and to those who make a Jest
of Religion. Jacob prophesied that Shiloh, that is, the Messiah, should appear
before your State should be utterly destroy'd.

After the 70 Years of the Captivity, Zenal rubbabel and his Successors were the Rulers of me the People, and governed till the times of my the Hasmonai, of whom seven governed you what according to the Prophecy in Micab 5. and eight bore the Name of Kings. Since then do you could never enjoy the Supreme Power of your selves. The Romans set over you that Idol Shepherd, according to Zachary's Profit phecy, whom your own sosephus ben Gorion kinconfesses to have been Herod; and your on Civil Constitution has been irrecoverably one verturned, according to the Prophecy into Dan. 9. Hence it necessarily follows, either that Jacob's Prophecy was false, or that the Messiah, whoever he was, did actually applied pear before your last Destruction.

Your ancient Masters saw the Force of this of Reasoning, and therefore tell you, that he cowas indeed born about the time of your last we Destruction, but conceals himself until aur certain time when he will appear and destroy mander. They have invented several Fables to countenance this Notion of the Messiah's generally afterts that the Messiah are possessed which they esteem a very critical manders, and much more profes them in this matter, and much more profess them.

born.

Your Masters have invented Fables con-cocerning the Legislators, which they say they y

de pave; but where-ever they are, they live of acognito, for no body could ever learn of acot of a other Masters they have, than those on who teach in their Schools.

Thus you have feen the utmost they can be do upon their Principles to defend the Truth

ver of Facob's Prophecy.

hat Balaam in Numb. 24. says expressly, That rouser the Romans should have overcome the sion kings of Syria they should afflict the Hebrews, out and that afterwards the Romans also should one destroyed. The Hebrews are ruin'd irreincoverably, and there is no Promise of the Re-establishment of their State, neither in the Prophecies of Jacob, nor in this of Barap laam, nor in that of Daniel, nor in that of Malachy, the last of the Prophets who speaks this of the Messiah as being to come in the second Temple; and of Judea as of a Land last which should be laid under a Curse. So that I amless the Messiah be come, these Prophecies roy must necessarily be false.

oles I know your Rabbins do all they can to all get clear of this Consequence. They affirm, and that by Edom in Numb. 24. the Romans are ica meant; and so applying to the Messiah that op Prophecy which ought to be explain'd of loss David, they affirm, that Rome shall be de-

ye froy'd by the Mestiah.

Never were there so many idle and illon connected Fancies invented as those which her your Doctors deliver concerning this Metave morphosis of the Edomites into the Romans. No Man, who is not perfectly under the Six Dominion of Melancholy, can forbear laugh celling at the vain Reasonings by which they endeavour to justify their Application of or 10 Prophecies, which speak of the Possible Sterity of Edom, unto the Roman Em Hi

pire.

But in order to make their Stories concerning the Messiah's Victory over the Roman
Empire pass the better with their People
they alledge, as a happy Solution of the
matter, the Places of Dan. 2. and 7. which
speaks of the Stone cut out of the Mountain, and of one like the Son of Man exalted to the Throne of God, who gives the
Kingdom to the Saints of the most High, and
explain those Places of the Messiah, and of
the absolute Dominion he shall give to their
Nation.

But they are evidently mistaken; for the deny that the Jews can be meant by the Saints of the most High. Daniel, chap. 9. speaking of the Jewish State, expressly says, that it was to be irrecoverably overturned. Now this Prophecy must be false, if ever the Jews form a new Common-wealth, and destroy the Roman Empire which has conquer'd them. Indeed, God speaks not concerning the Jews in those Prophecies of Daniel, for he always calls them Daniel's People: But by the Saints of the most High he understands the true Subjects of the Messiah, whom the Jews should reject and crucify, and be destroy'd for their Sin

the Sin. Consider how many Mistakes your Angh cestors have made.

1. They give the Name of the Edomites to the Romans, contrary to all the Rules of good Sense, as well as to the Authority of History, which particularly mentions the Accomplishment of every one of the Prophecies which respect Edom.

2. They refer to the future times what was ole actually fulfilled before their last Destruthe ation.

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3. They make the Prophets to contradict one another, by attributing the Destruction of the Roman Empire to the Messiah, who the was to appear and suffer before the last Ruin of their Nation, and consequently before the Destruction of the Roman Emei pire.

4. They apply to their Messiah, and to their Nation, those Passages of Daniel, which cannot be understood of them, acnts ak. cording to the plain Sense of the Words; but hat which were spoken of a People very different ow from theirs.

Since by my Education I was possest with the same forcible Prejudices, which now hinder you not only from embracing the Chriem. stian Religion, but even from examining the flian Religion, but even from examining the Foundations of your own, I think it's very reasonable I discover to you the Vanity of those Prejudices.

You trangely please your selves with the

You strangely please your selves with the Titles of the Chosen Nation, and the Posterity

of Abraham, and of the Patriarchs. You magnify the Honour God was pleafed to do you in giving you the Law at Sinai, and in the working so many Miracles in order to settle your Fathers in the Land of Canaan. These things, I confess, are very much for your Honour: But then tell me, what think you of the Condition in which you have lain for above 16 hundred Years, destitute of all Marks of the Divine Protection? Is not this [0] enough to convince you that God has cast you off, and that he no longer looks upon his you with the Love and Concern with which you with the Love and Concern with which he did formerly, viz. before your Destruction ha by the Romans?

Your idolatrous Fathers were punisht by and two Captivities; once they were carry'd in. to Affyria, and then into Chaldea. From the first they were brought back at the end of about 180 Years, and from the last after 70 bout 180 Years; and from the last after 70, under the Conduct of Zerubbabel. You were not chargeable with Idolatry when the Roguilty of that Sin fince that time, why then does God leave you in your present Disper-

fion? Your Rabbins are sensible enough of the ent Force of this Objection. Abarbanel tells us, you, because Jesus under the second Temple took upon himself the Title of God. No-nc thing can be invented more foolish and ex-ery travagant. Your Rabbins say that Joash was gn de-

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deify'd by his Courtiers, but did God for that Sin over-turn your State? And if Jesus Christ by usurping that Title might have brought upon you such a severe Punishment is this, might not the cruel manner after which your Fathers crucify'd him, pass for he most meritorious Act your Nation ever performed, and therefore be more powerful o procure you the Favour and Protection of God. than that Sin could be to draw down his Judgments upon you?

h by a Judgment of Charity you conclude hat your Fathers who brought Jesus of Natureth to the Cross were Men of Probity, nd very zealous Observers of God's Law, nd that therefore he must needs have deerved that shameful Punishment. But I would willingly know of you, whether our ore-fathers were all of them, and in all of them? What do you think of those who made the Golden Calf? Of the Ten ribes who separated from David's Family, and from the Temple? Of those who in the Calf of the Ten lias's time murdered all the Prophets God lias's time murdered all the Prophets God he ent to them? Of the Men that cut Isaiah us, pieces? Of those who would have poi-on of feremiab? And of the others who conemned him to Death? These were all our neestors; and were they not, think you, ex-ery honest Persons? Believe me, the Devas gn of God in recording these Crimes of our de ore-fathers in the holy Writings, was that

it might not be thought strange that the spl Posterity should crucify the Messiah, according to those Prophecies which foretold hola Death. I don't say absolutely that they dean by him after that unjust manner, because i man had so severely reproved them; though the Roman Governour who deliver'd him up tre Death, look'd upon this to be the Ground and I the Hatred they had conceived against him Bu But I must fay, that there never was on there Face of the Earth so wicked a Generation om Men as that which lived in the time of Jesuth, and which suffered in the utter Ruin of the her Civil State by the Roman Power. John tenf Baptist, whom Josephus ben Gorion, 1. 5. eP 45. represents as a Martyr for the Law ort God, calls the Pharisees as well as the Saddi Bi ces, (who were another Sect among the Jen or who disbelieved a Providence, affirmed the nd were no Angels, nor Spirits, and that ther is would be no fuch thing as a Refurrection of a Generation of Vipers; and Josephus gives trin the same Character of the next Generation by when he says, That if the Romans had no od. come to destroy them, God would have dor In it himself, punishing their Sins by Fir ha from Heaven as he did those of Sodor sio and Gomorrah: Nay, even your own Folke, phus ben Gorion, 1. 6. c. 52. speaks to thith fame purpose concerning their Rage and It or fatuation, which drew upon them utter De with firuction. In reading that Author you lt. find that the Wrath of God was more full

display'

fplay'd against that Generation, than in afollowing against that Generation, than in allow other Destruction of our Nation for its blatry; whereas, according to the Opinian above-mention'd, it had never express much Zeal for the Honour of God, as crucifying Jesus of Nazareth, and therefore had never better deserved the Blessing of Favour of Heaven.

But you'll say, Suppose our Ancestors to the been never so wicked, one can't but mend their Zeal against Jesus of Nazareth, because he pretended to be God.

The honour of Heaven against Jesus of Nazareth, because he pretended to be God.

The honour of Heaven against Jesus of Nazareth, because he pretended to be God.

The honour of Heaven against Jesus of Nazareth, because he pretended to be God.

The honour of Heaven against Jesus of Nazareth, because he pretended to be God.

The honour of Heaven against Jesus of Nazareth, because he pretended to be God.

The honour of Heaven against Jesus of Nazareth, because he pretended to be God.

The honour of Heaven against Jesus of Nazareth, against Jesus of Nazareth, because he pretended to be God.

The honour of Heaven against Jesus of Nazareth, against Jesus of Na

hey might possibly resent too bitterly his tensures of their Vices, as they had hated te Prophets, and condemned them to death of the same reason.

But how could they esteem that Man a complet, who pretended to be God himself? It had yet that he is God the Christians consens and 'tis this makes us look upon the ospels as Books that overturn the very sinciples of Religion, the Truth of which built upon this Article of the Unity of

on In this Argument lies the Strength of hat you object against the Christian Re-gion; and indeed it appear'd so strong to be, prejudiced as I was against it, that this ith this I began my second, third, and It urth Conversation with the Divine whom was advised by my Friends to conu'alt.

I humbly beg, you would examine what has been offered to me on this Head, and you will find in it a full Justification of Jesus, and of his Religion. on

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I. He convinced me, that Moses, even in the 1st Chapter of Genesis, had mention de fort of Plurality in the Deity, and that the

Prophets had imitated his Style.

II. He shew'd me, that the Nature of God being incomprehensible, the Unity of it mul necessarily be so too; and that therefore we can know no more of it than he has been

pleas'd to reveal to us.

III. He shew'd me, that in this incompre henfible Unity, there is a distinction expres through the whole Scripture, down from Mo and that this distinction ses to Malachy; into three Agents, who have the same Na ture in common, but are yet discovered to b distinct Agents, by the divine Actions which are attributed to them by the Holy Writer They are called the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, in the Style of the Prophet who represent the Father, as having imploy the Son and the Holy Spirit equally in th Work of Creation, as in fending the Pro phets, Gen. 1. Prov. 8, 21. &c. Ifai. 4 16.

IV. He proved to me, that this distinction appears evidently in the famous Apparition of which we read in Moses and the Prophets For we find that the Persons who appears and spake, received the Worship of Adorate

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on, which may be paid to none but to the true God. He proved these four Propositions so plainly from several Texts in the Writings of Moses and of the Prophets, that without rejecting those Books, as contrary to the Principles of Religion, one cannot deny the Doctrine of the Trinity, notwithstanding the impossibility there is of forming a Conception how it subsists in the Unity of the Divine Nature, or that it actually does subsist in the Divine Nature without the Light of Revelation.

Now feeing these four Articles are of the highest moment, I shall crave your attention, whilft I lay before you some of those Arguments, which were used in our Conferences, and which prepared my mind to receive that Conviction, and that Light which I now enjoy; and least I should be too tedious in repeating the fame Arguments too often, which I must be forced to do, if I speak separately to each of these four Articles, I shall confine my self to treat of these two Articles only, (to which the abovementioned ones may be easily reduced; ) 1st. That there is fome forc of Plurality in the same Divine Esfence, which is but one Jehova; and 2ly. That in the Essence of God, there are two Persons or Agents different from God the Father (as the Christians express themselves) and that both these Persons or Agents, together with God the Father, are by Moses and the Prophets represented as the true God Jehova.

I begin with the first of my Propositions, viz.

That there is a sort of Plurality in the Divine

Essence.

Both you Tems, and we Christians, own and acknowledge that there neither is, nor can be but one Eternal Ever-living God, the Creator of Heaven and Earth, as we read in Deut. \* Hear O Ifrael, the Lord our God is one Lord. This being a matter so plain, and felf evident, there is little need of fetching any farther Proofs from the facred Writings to convince either the one or the other; or to perswade them to the Belief thereof. Let but any considerate Person ponder a while with himself, his own Reason will necessarily induce him to gather from various Confiderations the Existence of a God, and at the fame time convince him, that there is but one.

The Notion we frame to our felves of a God supposes this, for when we say, we believe a God, our meaning is, that we conceive him to be an infinite Being, of all imaginable and possible Perfection. Now to suppose many infinite and perfect Beings, implies an absolute Contradiction, wherefore such a Notion destroys a Plurality of Gods.

But as to the Nature of the Deity, 'tis confessed on all hands, that our shallow rea-

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<sup>\*</sup> Chap. 6. v. 4.

fon can never conceive such an Immensity, therefore are we obliged to have recourse to the Sacred Pages, the only sure and safe guide in such an inexplicable Mystery; and there we are like to meet with the best and clearest Information we can expect in so nice and

sublime a Subject.

The sum of what they teach is as follows; Moses and the Prophets after him (whose great Design was to establish the Unity of the God-head, and to extirpate Polytheism, then very flagrant in the World) when they speak of the Almighty One, generally mention him after such a manner, that the Expressions they use import in them, a Plurality in the One only Essence of the Being spoken of.

What means else the frequent mention of God by Nouns of the plural Number; as Gen. I. v. I. בראשית ברא אלהים Bereshit bara Elohim, where the Word אלהים Elobim, which is rendered God, is of the Plural Number, tho' annexed to a Verb of the Singular Number, which demonstrates as evidently as may be, that there are several Persons partakers of the same Divine Nature and Essence; otherwise, if there was but one Perfon concerned in the Creation, why does Moses so often repeat these Expressions, and God said, let there be such and such things, and it was so. But the reason why Moses repeats those Expressions so often, will appear, if we compare his description of the Creation, with

with that given by the Pfalmist, Ps. 33. v. 6. in these Words, By the Word of the Lord were the Heavens made, and all the host of them by the Mr. Ronach, Spirit of his month; where this Phrase, the Word of the Lord, answers to Moses his Expression, God said, and the Spirit of his month answers to Moses his Expression, the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the Waters; and 'tis farther plain, if we consult the 8th ch. of Proverbs, v. 30. where God addressed himself to his Eternal Wisdom, who in the Beginning disposed all things.

Befides that אלהים Elobim, implys more than one Person as appears distinctly, if we will but compare the \* ift v. with the 26. of the fame ch. which runs thus, And God Sad, Tuys Nahase, let us make Man in our Likeness and in our Image. This Expression most affuredly denotes a plain Plurality: Now the אלהים Elohim in that Verse, which is joyned to נעשה Nahase and או Non both Plurals, is the fame that belongs to אדם Barab, of the Singular Number, in the 1st v. so that it necesfarily follows, that if the Plural אלהים Elobim joyned to Tuys Nabase and 13 Nou, both Plurals, which created Man, is the same with the Plural אלהים Elohim that created Heaven and Earth, there must be more than

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<sup>4</sup> Gen. I.

one Person comprehended in the one same Divine Essence.

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For a farther Proof of a Plurality in the Divine Essence, let us compare the first v. of the first cb. with the 22d of the 3d cb. where Jebova Elobim, by declaring הארם היה כאחם Aadam haja Keekad mimmennon, Man is become like one of us, plainly supposes a Plurality in the Divine Essence, viz. By multiplying several האלהים, Elobim, as the Hebrem Particle האלהים min, or a m, denotes.

Add to this the celebrated place of Dent.

\* Hear O Israel, יהוה אלהינו, Jehova Eloenou,
(in the plural Number) the Lordthy God,
is יהוה אחר Jehovah Ekad, One God. From
whence I thus argue, He that is אלהינו, Jehova Eloenou, and יהוה Jehova
Ekad, is one in Essence, and in that one Essence there are several Persons. But God,
of whom it is said, Hear O Israel, &c. is
Jehova Ekad. Therefore the God worshipped by the Jews, and of whom it is
said, Hear O Israel, &c. is one in Essence, and in that one Essence there are several Persons.

I chuse to insist upon this place of Deut. because you your selves seem to confess the same thing from that very place, as

<sup>4</sup> Chap. 6. v. 4.

we gather from some of your Writings; and especially from the Author of the Zoar

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upon this Text.

That there is a Plurality of Persons in the Divine Essence, appears from the word שלהים Elohim, (which is a Plural, and which signifies the one true God) being joyned with Adjectives in the plural Number, for certainly every Noun in the plural Number, joyned with an Adjective in the plural Number does not denote an Unity, but rather more than One. is nothing occurrs more frequently in the Holy Scripture than this. To give you two or three Instances, Deut. 5. 26. ביום חיים אלהים Elohim Chajim, the Living God. Pf. 58. 5. שפטים, Elohim Shophtim, God that Judgeth; and 3dly, From the 24th of אלהים קרשים, צ. 19. בלהים קרשים, Elohim Kodeshim, the Holy God. Joshua exhorting the People to serve the Lord their God, tells them, they cannot do it, because the Lord their God is קרשים קרשים, Elohim Kedoshim. From whence I deduce this natural Argument, He that is קרשים, Elohim Kedoshim, is one and many; But אלהים Jehova the true God is the אלהים יהודה Elohim Kedoshim. Therefore Jehova the true God is one, and at the same time many: That is, There is a fort of Plurality in that Essence which is THE Echad, One. Indeed had the Word אלהים Elohim no fingular Number, and were it never ioined

joined to Verbs or Adjectives of the Plural Number, there might be some Plea for what you advance against what I have been arguing for all along. But the contrary to this I shall make appear from the following Paffages. אלוה Eloha the Singular Number of אלהים Elohim is joined to a Verb in the Singular Number, Habak. chap. 3. ver. 3. בוא מתימן יבוא . 70b, ch. 4. ver. 9. ch. 12. ver. 4. ch. 15. ver. 8. and ch. 36. ver. 2. And theWord אלהים Elohim is likewise joined to a Verb of the Plural Number, Gen. 20. ver. 13.when God caused me to wander הרעו אתי אלהים Itthon oti Elohim. Chap. 35. ver. 7. God appeared to him, בגלו אלהים Niglon Elohim. 2 Sam. ch. 7. ver. 13. הלבו אלהים Halkon Elohim, whom God went to redeem. From all which put together, I think I may lawfully conclude, that feeing the Word. אלהום Elobim has a Singular which is fometimes joined to a Verb of the Singular Number, and a Plural which is likewife joined to Words of the Plural Number, it must denote fome fort of Plurality in God's Effence, and confequently that feveral אלהים Elohim are one God in Essence, and that in that Divine Essence there is a Plurality.

Now it were no difficult Task to proceed in the Proof of a Plurality of Persons in the Divine Essence of God, from those many Places where the Speeches relating to God in Holy Scripture are always in the Plural Number; as, Gen. 1. 26. Aug, Nahase, Let us

make

it is here faid thy Makers, Twy.

Nor is there any ground for the Fancy of those who deny that a Plurality of Persons in the Divine Essence is made out by such like Expressions, and pretend to say, that God speaks after this manner because 'tis the Propriety of that Language, when you speak of great Persons to speak of 'em in the Plural Number; this is altogether borrowed from your modern Writers, and is utterly falle, for our ancient Fathers were so sensible of the Force of those Expressions, viz. that God speaks as of more than one, and as if more than one were present and concerned in the Creation of Man, that they boldly afferted that God in those many Places had respect to his Beth din shel maala, to his House of Judgment or Council, as they call it; But who hath counselled God at any time? For where-ever in the holy Scripture the Creation is spoken of, there Angels and all other created Beings, of what Super-excellency

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ellency soever, are excluded. And as a farher Proof of the matter, the Word Mays
Nahase, Let us make Man, &c. has relation
o him alone in whose Image and after whose
likeness Man was created. Now it never
entred into the Imagination of any rational
being, that has been in the least conversant
with the sacred Pages, so much as to think
that Man was made in the Image, or after the
Likeness of any but God himself. This
therefore suffices to convince us, that the
Word Mys Nahase has respect to the sole
Creator of Man, even to God alone.

And here I defire you, my Brethren, to bserve, that the Christians don't from these and fuch like places pretend to prove precisey a Trinity of Persons, but only indefinitey that there is some fort of Plurality in the Godhead. For if this be once admitted as a hing supposed by Scripture, viz. that a Pluality of Persons subsists in the divine Esfence, it thence also follows, that there is no Absurdity in supposing that a Trinity of Perlons can subsist in the Divine Nature. Beides, if it be farther demonstrated that the Great God Jehovah is One, but One after such a manner, as that a Plurality of Persons may without any Absurdity be admitted in his Divine Essence, 'tis plain, that if the Christians can prove that this Plurality of Persons amounts but to three, their Faith in the most Holy Trinity is well-grounded and established.

Nor can this Plurality of Persons which is for the Christians admit of, make as well for the the Idolatry of the Gentile World, as for the Trinity which they worship and adore. For isse the Christians, as well as the Jews, very stre care nuously contend for the Unity of God, bu Jeho at the same time grounding their Faith upon the the Word of God, they admit of a Plura lity lity of Persons in the Divine Nature; to the which Faith of theirs the Gentile Polytheis sons has not the least Relation, because the Hearth then, contrary to the express Word of God Hea and to right Reason, worshipped a Plurality I of Gods, but not in Unity of Essence, and roj consequently held that there were many Gods end that were different one from the other in tent Person, Essence and Operation. So that i Chr is impossible for the Gentile World to prove hes after the same manner, and from those very he Expressions which the Christians alledge is tepr defence of a Plurality of Persons in the T Godhead, to prove, I say, their almost infigure Persons which the Christians contend for, is contant undivided Plurality, whereas theirs was a Exp divided Plurality, and by consequence an indefinite Number of divided Gods, ending nen (if I may so speak) in many Ones; which hes Plurality the Christians as justly abhor as you I do, it being contrary both to Scripture and lere right Reason. But the Plurality which they from the Writings of Moses and the Prophets.

an Address to the JEWS. s founded in the very Essence and Unity of the Godhead, infomuch that as several אלהים Elohim are but one God, so one God s several אלהים Elohim. And therefore we are carefully to observe, that when הוה אלהים febova Elohim speaks in the Singular Number, the Reason is not because there is no Plurality of Persons in the Divine Nature, but on the contrary, because the Plurality of Per-sons in Jehova constitutes but one simple and andivided Essence. But enough upon this Head.

I proceed to the second Article which I proposed to speak to, viz. That in the Essence of God there are two Persons or A-ments different from God 'he Father, (as the Christians express themselves) and that both whese Persons or Agents, together with God the Father, are by Moses and the Prophets

The Proof of this Proposition will easily appear, if we do but give our selves a little sime to reflect upon some few Passages which inccur in the Old Testament. As, first in Exodus, \* Behold I send an Angel before thee keep thee in the way, &c. The Arguments that arise naturally from this Text are hese.

1. It is easily observed, that the Angel dere spoken of, is the Angel of some Per-

s. \* Ch. 23, ver. 20.

therefore different from that Perfon.

2. He that fends and the Person sent canno be the same Person.

3. Ver. 23d. Jehova calls that Angel his Angel; for mine Angel.

4. Ver. 21. Jebova fays, his Name is in him

5. To this Angel spoken of is attributed: Voice, ver. the 22d. obey his Voice. Now i but cannot upon any Grounds be denied, bu bec that he that has a Voice is different from that be Person who commands his People to ober that Voice.

Surely these plain Texts or nothing will An fatisfy any reasonable Man, that in all those the Expressions there are two distinct Persons spo Ifra ken of.

The 2d part I am to clear is, that this An the gel is the true and eternal God with the Father fel which I shall attempt in the following Me Pil thod.

First, The Angel here spoken of can b no other than an uncreated Being, becaul hor divine Adoration, and fuch Works as belon Lo to God alone are attributed to him; for if w va allow him to be a created Angel, then follow am that divine Adoration may be paid to a crea Lo ted Being, which you your felves utterl gre deny, and that according to the Law.

Secondly, He that does those Works whice so none but God can do is the true God; (fo was the Scripture tells us, that God is known by h of Works) Now the keeping of Israel in his

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way is a Work of God, and this Work is affigned to this Angel, ver. 20. brought them into the Place which God had prepared. Beware of him, (ver. 21.) and obey his Voice, and provoke him not, for he will not pardon your Transgressions, and the Name of God was in him; which is a clear Proof of the Divinity of this Angel, because none of the Divinity of this Angel, because none but God can pardon Transgressions, &c. and because the Name of God was never said to a be in any created Being.

Thirdly, The Angel which is called Jebova is not a created Angel, Angel is Jehova, Exod. 14. 19. the Angel of God which went before the Camp of Ifrael, &c. Which compared with Exod. 13. 21. proves manifeltly, that the Angel of God there mentioned is in this Place Jehova himfelf, And Jehova went before them by day in a e Pillar of Cloud to lead them the way, &c. He that troubled the Host of the Egyptians, he was Jehova; he that fought for Israel, is Jehova; but this is all said of the Angel of the Lord. He that did not spare Israel, is Jehova, Numb. 21. 6. And he sent Fiery Serpents among the People; but 'tis the Angel of the Lord that will not pardon their Transgressions.

He that accompanied the Jews was Jehova; fo the Lord alone did lead him, and there was no strange God with him. of the Lord accompanied Israel, Exod. 14. 19. And the Angel of the Lord which went before fore the Camp of Israel removed and went behind them, and the Pillar of the Cloud went from before their Face, and stood behind them: And Chap. 23. ver. 20, 21. Behold I send an Angel before thee to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the Place which I have prepared: Beware of him, and obey his voice, provoke him not, for he will not pardon your Transgressions, for my Name is in him; which Place compared with Deut. ch. 6. ver. 21. where it is said, that Jehovah brought the People of Israel out of Egypt with a mighty hand, proves as evidently as may be, that the Angel of God is the same with Febova.

The Angel of God is the Eternal Jehova, as appears from Exodus, \* Is it not in that in thou goest with us? And who is meant by any thou, may be learn'd from the 12th Verse of For the same Chapter, And Moses said unto Jehova, pla see thou saist unto me, &c. This was most Ma assuredly Jehova that Moses speaks to. So it. likewise in the 17th Verse, And Jehova said spe unto Moses, I will do this thing also that thou to bast spoken. By which Expressions'tie as clear man as the Sun, that the Angel of God who is Ex

Tehova is the eternal God.

The Angel here spoken of in this Chap- you ter is the same that appeared to Moses in the bord 3d Chapter of Exodus. I have sufficiently had evinced that this Angel is Jehova; I shall Per

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<sup>\*</sup> Chap. 33. ver. 16.

now think it incumbent on me for a fuller proof of the matter, to shew that the Angel spoken of in the 3d chap. is also God, a Person distinct from God the Father, and consequently, that there is a plurality in the Divine Essence, as I have declared.

These are the Words, \* And the Angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a slame of fire out of the midst of a bush; and he looked, and behold the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. And Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great sight, &c. to the end

of the 6th. ver.

These words imply a greater Majesty to be in the Person that appeared to Moses, than any created Being has any right or title to. f For 'tis God's Presence alone that sanctifies a place to any fuch superlative degree, as that Man may not be allowed to approach unto it. And itis he alone that requires such refpect and reverence from Men, as is only due n to his unspeakable Holiness. That he demands fuch a peculiar reverence is clear from is Exod. 19. v. 12. And thou shalt set bounds unto the People round about, Saying, Take beed to to the People round about, Jaying, Lake beck to jour selves that ye go not up into, or touch the e border of it, for whosoever toucheth the mount y hall surely be put to death. And that this same Person is the Eternal God, the Lord of Hosts is expressly fet down in the 5th v. for all the

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<sup>\*</sup> Exod. ch. 3 v. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 6.

Earth is mine. Belides in the 6th v. of the ad ch. 'tis said, I am the God of thy Fahers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, which manner of Speech can belong to none but the Great God, the Creator of Heaven and Earth, the true Jehova. For if it had been a mere Messenger sent from God, he never would have affumed for much to himself, as to have spoken of himfelf in the first Person, for tho' an Ambassador is to represent the Person that sent him, yet is it in no wife justifiable for him to take upon himself to speak in the same Style as the Prince lawfully might whom he represents. If an Ambassador when sent by his Prince should say, I am the Prince, wou'd not he be look'd upon as a pretending and arrogating Person, and rather than gain the Esteem and Admiration of Men thereby, he would go nigh to be despis'd, and laughed at by all, and look'd upon as a very empty and impertinen Representative.

In the third place, the Jehova which speak to Moses in the 4th ch. of Exod. is the sam with the Jehova that spake to him in the 3d and this appears from the continuation of the Discourse, from the one Chapter to the o ther; and it naturally follows, that he who is mentioned in the 3d, must be the true Je ev hova, because he is the same with this Per wi fon, whom Moses converses with all alon th in the 4th Chapter, .no body furely cal on have the affurance to dispute it, seeing at the

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Person with whom Moses talked.

4thly, This Head may be proved from several other Texts of Scripture. 1st. From that, wherein he says, be surely hath seen the affliction of his People. Now several places of Holy Writ testify that Israel was the peculiar People of the true Jehova. Besides, He heard the cry of the Children of Israel, when they were in distress and called upon him. Now they called upon the true Jehova, the Creator of Heaven and Earth; therefore no created Angel, or any other Creature whatsoever, can be meant in all the above-cited passages.

It wou'd be an easie matter for me to quote abundance of parallel places, that would still prove, that there is a Person, to whom all the Attributes of the Eternal Jehova are given, but intirely distinct from God the Father. But I forbear, and proceed to make it appear, that besides this uncreated Angel, there is also another Person, who is the Ronack Jehova, the Spirit of God, who inspired the Prophets, who is very God, and makes the 3d Person in the Di-

vine Essence.

In speaking of the two first Persons of the ever blessed Trinity, I demonstrated, that where Jehova speaks of Jehova, or sends another Person that is Jehova, there more than one Person was of necessity implied. Now the Holy Spirit speaking of two Persons, and

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at the same time being clearly distinguish'd both from the one and the other, it follows by a very natural Consequence, that the Holy Spirit is a distinct Person from the two other Persons of the Eternal Godhead, and that there are three Persons contained in the Divine Essence. In \* Samuel 'tis said, and the Divine Essence. In \* Samuel 'tis said, and Ronack Jehova, the Spirit of the Lord spake by me, &c. This will be cleared up, if we look into Isai. ch. 6. v. 8. Also I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, whom shall I send, and who will go for us.

Now you confess that the Holy Spirit moved the Prophets, and made them speak what he dictated, as we find it expressed in the above cited passage out of Sam. And I think there is no need of any farther Proof of the Holy Spirit's being in the Divine Essence, since to actuate, move and send Holy Men to prophecy, is an Act of Almighty Power. And it is as absurd to suppose, that the Ruach Elohim is not Elohim, as to suppose that the Angel or Messager of Elohim is not Elo-

him.

There is a place in Ezekiel that deserves your more particular notice, that is the 5th v. of the 11th ch. And the Spirit of the Lord fell upon me, and said unto me, Speak thus saith the Lord, thus have ye said, O house of Israel, for I know the things that came into your mind,

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<sup>\* 2</sup> Sam. 23. v. 2.

every one of them. Where the Prophet defcribes his Call almost in the same manner as the Prophet Isaiah does his, and ascribes it wholly to the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of Jehova. From which places these following Arguments may naturally be deduced.

1. He that fell upon Ezekiel, and commanded him to speak the Words of the Lord, it was he that call'd him to prophecy. But the Holy Spirit fell upon Ezekiel, and commanded him to prophecy. Therefore the Holy Spirit sent Ezekiel to prophecy.

2. He that called & sent Ezekiel to prophesie, he also designed to send and sent Isaiab. But as it is shown, the Holy Spirit sent Ezekiel; therefore the Holy Spirit de-

fign'd to fend and fent Isaiah.

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And it was the same that said, Whom shall I send, and who shall go for us? From which it appears, that the Prophet heard the Words of the Spirit of God, who must be a Person, and withall, the word send can't be referred to Did Elohim, as in Gen. but to the Eloah, that is the Holy Spirit; but then the Holy Spirit adds, Who will go for us? Where 'tis apparent, that the Holy Spirit has reference to the whole three Persons.

For altho' the fending of the Prophets is generally attributed to the Holy Spirit, yet the Actions are in common to the three Persons.

Now the whole Explication of Isaiah's Words is this, I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, a Prophet must be sent, and by his mouth must

must I speak to the People, whom therefore shall I fend, and who will go for us? From whence I desire you to observe, that the Expression, whom shall I send? is quite different from that of Genesis, let us make Man, the former having respect only to the Holy Spirit, and the latter to the three Persons, or to Jeboua and his House of Counsel, to speak better than your Masters; that is, the Son and the Spirit.

But least you should imagin that the min Ronach Jebova, is the same with the Angel fent by God, &c. I shall add one Argument or two more, by which it will appear, that the Spirit is a different Person both from the Father and the Son. And thus I prove it.

He that gives the Spirit of another is different from both; but the Angel of God gives the Spirit of another. Therefore the Angel is different from both. See Exodur, \* And Moses said unto the Children of Israel, see the Lord bath called, &c. and he bath filled bim with the Spirit of God, &c. The reason why I fay, that it was the Angel of God that gave the Spirit, is as follows.

That Person who is here said to fill, &c. with the Spirit of God, is the same Person who descended into Egypt with Jacob, and brought the Children of Israel out of it, and gave them the Law, and brought them into the Land of the Amorites, &c. to possess it,

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<sup>\*</sup> Chap. 35. v. 30. 31.

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but that Person was that Angel of the Lord. who as I have proved above was Jehova. See Gen. 46. v. 2, 3, & 4. again, Exod. the 3d. v. 1, 2, 3. Oc. Exod. 23. v. 20, Oc.

2. The Prophet Isai. ch. 63. v. 9, 10. clearly distinguishes between the Angel of God's presence, and the Spirit of God; and represents both the one and the other as distinct Persons from the Father. He Said, Surely they are my People; He, that is, the Father faid, and the Angel of his Presence saved them, &c. but they rebelled and vexed his Holy Spirit, &c. where rebelling against the Spirit of God, imports, that the Spirit and the Angel are different Persons.

To all this add the 48th of Isaiah, v. 16. and now the Lord God and his Spirit has fent bd me; where 'tis plain again, that the Spirit in this Verse must be understood, of the third Person, and not of the second; seeing the fecond Person is never by your own Confession called the Spirit, but on the contrary fends the Spirit. The Divine Action here is fending, and is attributed to Jehova and to his Spirit. Now it cannot be supposed, as some among you do, that by the Spirit here, is only meant a Virtue, as Justice, Mercy, Goodness, and the like are faid to be in God. wherever is any thing like this, of fending a Prophet, recorded of Mercy, or Justice, or any other Divine Attribute? Besides could fome Divine Vertue be supposed to be implyed by the Spirit, then that Speech would be

an empty Tautology, for who at any time ever faid, he and his Understanding perceives fuch a thing, God and his Omnipotence, or

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his Mercy did so and so.

But enough, from hence I think 'tis plain, that the Writings of the Old Testament represent God under a trinal distinction, and that those three Persons are but one God, because Jehova, as I have already proved, is The Ekad, one only as to his Essence, and that there can in no wise be any more:

And because a plurality of Persons is plainly implyed, therefore we believe that there can be more than one Person in the Divine Essence. But at the same time we take heed not to destroy the Unity of the Essence, for that must remain whole and entire, or we shall run into that detestable and grievous Sin

of Polytheism.

The facred Scripture, teaching us both these things, viz. that there is but one Jehova, or Divine Essence, and that together in that one Jehova or Divine Essence, there are more אלהים Elohim, or Persons than one, we believe these great Truths, tho' you oppose us, and tho' proud Reason seems to rise up in opposition to us, always remembring that our Reason is not an adequate Rule of our Faith, in judging of Gods Essence, which is acknowledged by all to be incomprehen-Able; but that the Holy Writings being the Word of God, ought to be the Guide and Touchstone of our Faith and Actions. But enough upon these particulars. After

After the Resolution of this great Objection, I was led to those Prphecies which refpect the Person of the Messiah, and I was convinced fully that the Messiah was to be God, that he was to be the Son of God, that he was to be the same who appear'd in the Form of a Man, or with the Title of the Angel of the Lord to our Fore-fathers, and the same to whom they paid the Honour of Adoration as to the true God. The Divine whom I conversed with proved, that the Messiah was God, because as Malachi says he was to come into his Temple; and this our e Saviour Jesus signify'd to the Jews, when he e reprov'd them for profaning that holy Place, d which he calls his Father's House, but which by the same Expression he consider'd as his e own House, and so the Jews to whom he n spake understood him.

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He show'd me, that after his Death he was to be raised to the right Hand of God, according to the Words of David, Pfal. 110. 1. He told me from the Gospel-History, that our Fore-fathers were silenced by this Text, which represents the Messiah as David's Lord, while at the same time the Prophets foretold he should be the Son of David. He confuted the different Sentiments of all our Rabbins on that Pfalm. He show'd me, that the Mesfiah is expresly called God by David, Ps. 45. 7, 8. and also by Isaiah, ch. 9.6. And he also acquainted me with the Methods our Mafers make use of to obscure the Meaning of this

this Prophecy, that their People may not find it out that Christ was to be God as the Christians teach.

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But to be more particular with you. I shall here instance in one or two Places, by which it will appear that the Messiah promifed to our Nation was to be God and Man.

That God promised a Messiah to our Nation is acknowledg'd by you and us; and to this wery Day you ask of God in your Prayers br that the Messiah might suddenly come, and the in the time appointed. But whether that no Messiah, whom you still expect, was to be be God as well as Man, or only a meer Man, a to great Conqueror, and a mighty King, is the in Question between you and us.

That the Messiah was to be the Son of A- ca braham, the Son of David, the Son of Man. 7. is owned by you, and we also believe the the fame thing; but we believe yet farther, that 80 the Messiah is the Son of God, and conse-po quently God, and the Reason why we believe his this Article, is, because it is so revealed in the Holy Scripture.

The first Promise made to Mankind, after ar their unhappy Fall, was concerning the Mel w fiah; Gen. 2. the Seed of the Woman. You G confess that this Seed is the Messiah; see R in This Text proves, that the Messia it was to be Man, (we also confess this) bu Safter an extraordinary manner, I mean with Sa out the Co-operation of Man; for it is fail de the Seed of the Woman, and not of Man.
I shall alledge no other Proof of the Humanity of the Messiah, but proceed to those that

respect his Divinity.

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The first I shall alledge upon this Accounts is the 2d Pfalm, which is allowed by most of you to have respect to the Messiah, and not to David; for the Royal Prophet never had the Heathen for his Inheritance, nor the is utmost parts of the Earth for his possession; he rs brake 'em not with a Rod of Iron. nor dashed d them in pieces like a Potter's vessel; he was at not the Son that was to be kiffed least be should be le angry Twas not he that our Fathers were a to fear, and put their Trust in. Now it bene ing plain that this Pfalm belongs to the Meffiah, it is also plain from thence, as Words A- can make it, that he is the Son of God; ver. n. 7. Thou art my Son, this Day have I begotten he thee; and his Generation is cleared up in the at 8th Chapter of Proverbs, ver. 22. The Lord se-possessed me in the beginning of his way, before ve his Works of old; and fo on to the End of in the Chapter. And the same Son is called God, Ifa. 9. 6. Unto us a Son is given, &c. fter and his Name shall be called Wonderful (Pele, les which Attribute is never given to any but to of God) Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlast-R ing Father, the Prince of Peace. From whence fial it follows, that he is God; for he that is the bu Son, Pfal the 2d, is the Child born, and the ith Son, the Pele, and the mighty God. You endeavour indeed to corrupt this Text, by fai th readreading after this manner, He that is the mighty God shall call him, &c. whereas the it is to be rendred, he shall be called, which dil was before there were any Points added, and the I am assured that the Translations that were to made of old have translated it as it is in the him English Bible. You are desired to observe that in the Chaldee Paraphrase apply these Words ac

a Child is born, to the Mesliah.

I shall not insist upon the 3d Chapter of we Malachi, ver. 1. having mentioned it before. Id The Messiah is there called the Angel of the Sa Covenant, being the same who treated the best covenant. Covenant with our Fathers at Sinai, and who was to make a new one, and to confirm it with his own Blood. But 'tis to be observ'd, his that the Prophet Ezekiel \* speaks of the Glory of God, that is, the Shekina or the on Messiah, which was as the Appearance of a messiah. This compared with that Passage in bloom. This compared with that Passage in the Possage in where 'tis said. The Lord said the Pfalms, † where 'tis said, The Lord said it unto my Lord, sit thou on my right hand, &c. of proves sufficiently (seeing you must confess that this Pfalm relates to the Messiah) tenthat the Messiah was to be both God and Man.

But here you will be apt to object, How is it possible for God, who is infinite, to be take Flesh upon him? Or that the God-tal head should be circumscribed by finite tal Matter ?

<sup>\*</sup> Ch. I. v. 26. & 28. + Pfal. 110. v. 1.

However I cannot but wonder that you as hould make fuch an Objection, and not reath dily embrace the Mystery of the Incarnation, there being no difficulty in the least for Men to suppose that God should take Flesh upon him, and dwell here among us for some at time, if you give but the least heed to the des facred Writings; for God is there said to dwell mon, or in the Ark, and why can't he be as of well allowed to dwell upon the Earth? Beides, to facilitate this grand Article of our
he faith, God was pleafed to appear in the Flesh before the Fulness of time. This I shall prove from a Place in Genesis, \* And Jacob it was left alone, and there wrestled a Man with d, him, &c. Now that this Man was God is be demonstrated from the 28th and 29th Verses; he for as none has Power to bless but God, this must be God that wrestled with Jacob, and in blessed him, because it appears besides that it was God, if we compare the 30th Verse of the same Chapter with the 3d and 4th es Verses of Hosea, ch. 12. and the 35th Chapter, ver. 10, 11, &c. of Genesis, with the 48th Chapter, ver. 3, &c. and ver. 15, 16, &c.

These Appearances God was pleased to give before the Fulness of time, that we might be desired to confirmed in our Belief of his Appearance in the Flesh, when the Fulness of time

<sup>\*</sup> Ch 32. ver. 24.

was come. And you are here to observe, that God thus appeared in an human Body before he ever gave an express Revelation. that a Child Bould be born and a Son given. who should be called, or should be 7121 78, El Gibbor, the mighty God.

Upon these Principles the Christians believe Jesus Christ to be God, when they own him as the Messiah; and upon the same Principles they honour him with Divine Wor-

thio.

You fee that they who believe the Messiah to be only a meer Creature, and deny him the Adoration which is due to him, must necessarily reject Moses and the Prophets, fince the those Books prove evidently, that the Messiah was to be at once both God and Man.

I use this Expression, because the Scripture, fpeaking of the Messiah considered as Man tells us he was to be born at Bethlehem, that he was to fuffer Death, and to be cut off that he was to be led to the Slaughter as a Lamb; and because the same Scripture, when it foretels his raising of himself from the dead, thereby declares he should be over all God bleffed for ever.

My Brethren, you still keep these Books of Moses and the Prophets, but your Prejudices will not fuffer you to understand them Your Rabbins impose upon you their falle Interpretations of the Prophecies, and are perpetually studying for some new sophisti-

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cal Evafions, whereby they may avoid the clear and evident Demonstration of the above-mention'd Truths.

If you do but once understand the Distindion there is between the two Natures of the Messiah, you'll immediately perceive the Vanity of all the Objections your Doctors make against the Divinity of Jesus the Messiah. He prays as a Prophet, he is forrowful, he sleeps, is hungry, is in the Womb of his Mo-ther, has a Body like ours: These are the Character of his human Nature. But then on the other hand, he knows the Thoughts of the Heart, he multiplies the Bread and the Fishes, he stops the Winds by his Word, he raiseth the Dead, he sends the Gifts of the Holy Spirit, who enables his Disciples to work in the Name of Jesus as great Miracles as he himself had wrought. These are the Characters of his Divine Nature. were publick Facts, and fuch whereby the whole Face of the World was changed, the Christian Religion being by them raised every where on the Ruins of the Pagan.

If therefore Jesus Christ only usurped the Title of God, if the Holy Spirit did not open the Womb of his Mother by that Key which God only possesses, according to the Doctrine of the Talmudists, why did God give him the Key of the Grave to raise the Dead at his Pleasure? Why did he give him the Key of the Rain? For it cannot be denied but he twice multiplied the Bread for

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the support of several thousand Jews, who taking Occasion from thence would have carried him away, and made him

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These Proofs I insist upon are matters of Fact: The Books which contain them were writ by four of the Disciples of Jesus, who, though before their adhering to Jesus they were unpolisht and ignorant Men, have in their Writings discovered the same Character of Inspiration which are to be found in those of Moses and the Prophets; and who almost all of them afterwards suffered Death in confirmation of the Truth of what they had writ. You can't produce any Book written in their time, either by Pagans or Jews, which contradicts what they have related concerning Jesus. And indeed there is no room to doubt of his having had the Key by which he might be born of a Virgin, as the Evangelist tells us, since he had the other two Keys which your Masters acknowledge to be in the Possession of none but God.

But you ask what Design is served by this Union of two Natures in the Messiah? In this Point, my dear Brethren, the Excellence of the Christian Religion discovers it self, when its Foundations are compared with those that Moses and the Prophets have laid.

Adam by his Sin lost his Right to Immor-Fatality; God did not immediately destroy him,

him, but by an Act of Mercy, promised that the Messiah should arise from the Posterity of the Woman who had deceiv'd him. If the Messiah had been but a meer Man, he could not have been a worthy and suitable Head of all Mankind; and how perfect soever his Obedience to God had been, he cou'd not have made sufficient reparation for the Injury God had suffered by the Disobedience of Adam

and of all his Posterity.

By instituting Sacrifices after the Fall, God show'd that he was reconcilable, but that in as much as Sin deserved Death, he could not actually be reconciled without the translation of the Punishment which Sin deserved, upon the Victim which the Sinner was commanded to offer. Do not you acknowledge the difpensation of Mercy which was exercised when Abraham prepared to offer up his Son Isaac, according to the Orders he received from God? Do not the Prayers you use at this very day, declare that you look upon that Sacrifice, tho' not offered, as a solid Foundation of the Prayers you address to God? Power which you unreasonably attribute to that Sacrifice, of reconciling you to God, that very Power the Christians attribute with much better reason to the death of Jesus; which was the highest degree of his Obedience.

By that death they believe he obtain'd the favour of God for Mankind, of whom he is become the new Head, leading them to his

Communion, and reducing them afresh to a Subjection to God's Law, which their common Father had broken.

And from hence it appears, that Faith in him, repentance of our Sins, and an Obligation to new Obedience, are the Conditions necessary to our having a right to the blef-

fings of God's Covenant.

And this was prefigured by the Sacrifices of the Law; fince 'twas not by the offering of the Sacrifice, but by the hearty Sorrow and true Repentance of the Sinner, that remission of Sin, and reconciliation with God was obtain'd.

So that this new Head of Mankind was to expiate the Sins of Men. He was to bring them back to God; and being himself God, he was to possess the Power of restoring to Men the Immortality they lost by their Disobedience.

And in confequence of this, he is to judge all Men at the last Day. God has committed to him the Management of that Affair, that he may order it in such a manner, as either to bring about the Salvation of all Mankind, whom he has redeemed by his Blood, or to prepare the Wicked for those eternal Punishments they have deserved, by rejecting the Invitations of Divine Goodness, which waited upon them with patience.

Let me ask you, whether this Doctrine does not appear to you more worthy of God, than your Notions concerning the Mission of

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the Messiah whom you expect. Why was the Promise of the Messiah given immediately after the first Sin, if that Promise had no refpect to the expiation of Sin, and if the Bleffings of it were to be confined to one Nation. which should it not begin to be known in its first Father Abraham, till near 2000 Years after the fall of the first Man? Why did God impose upon you so many Sacrifices, which appear to have been only an Image of the expiation of Sins, because good Sense tells us, that Sin must be expiated in the same Nature which committed it; if he did not defign that the Messiah should make atonement for Sin? And has he not declared this his defign in giving fuch a Prediction of the Messiah's Death by Isaiah, as plainly represents it, under the Notion of an Expiatory Sacrifice for the Sins of Men? See Isai. 53. compared with St. Paul's Epistles to your Nation.

Since your Rabbins do their utmost to hinder you from studying the Holy Books of the Evangelists and Apostles, you will not take it amiss if I acquaint you with the natural Solution I have found in them, of all the great difficulties which arise in the minds of the Jews, as soon as by their Age or their Study they become capable of making any re-

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The difficulties I speak of are such, as have given me very great uneasiness, and I therefore desire your serious attention, as to an Affair in which your Salvation is concerned.

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Is there any Person among you so thoughtlefly stupid, as not to be affected by the long duration of our present dispersion? Our Fore-fathers were guilty of Idolatry; they flew the Prophets, they trampled under their Feet the whole Law of God; they facrificed their Children to the Devil; and yet the Captivity by which God punish'd them, lasted but a few Years. Surely then our Fathers, who were overwhelmed in the second Destruction of Jerusalem, must have been guilty of a much more heinous Sin than their Ancestors, fince they brought upon themfelves, and upon their Posterity this dreadful banishment and dispersion, which has lasted above 1600 Years.

Do your Rabbins satisfie you when they tell you, that you are still bearing the Punishment of the Golden Calf, which your Fathers made, and that the Babylonish Captivity is still running on, as Abarbanel stiffly afferts, your Fathers not having sufficiently

repented under the second Temple.

1. This Assertion is directly contrary to the Law of God, which does not extend the Punishment of Idolators beyond the fourth

Generation.

2. Abarbanel's pretence is expresly confuted by the Prophets after the Captivity, who declare that God had fixed the time of his Peoples Deliverance by Cyrus, to 70 years after the beginning of their Captivity.

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Don't you think that so long a Dispersion, must have had for its Cause a National and General Crime, and that too more heinous than any our Fathers committed under the first Temple?

This you are all and every where agreed in. But then besides this, you must also have continued in that Sin until this very day, since you yet see no end of the Miseries, and of the Wrath of God, which lie heavy upon you. Abarb. Masmiah Jeschuah, as

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But your Doctors dissemble the true Cause of this, which is, your Fathers having rejected and crucify'd the Messiah, and your persisting in your obstinate rejection of him, looking upon his Resurrection and his Ascension into Heaven, to which so many Persons bare witness, as a Fable; as the Disciples of Baal said of Elias's Translation, that the Devil carry'd him away in a whirlwind, and dasht him in pieces against the Rocks.

Examine a little the phrase in Dan. 9. the Messiah shall be cut off, 17181 Veenlo. You accuse the Writers of the Roman Church of having translated these Words, and the People which belonged to him, i. e. the Jewish Nation, shall no more belong to him, he shall no more look upon them as his People. Some others translate it thus, and there was no fault, or, and he was guilty of no fault, which deserved such usage. What soever be the true sense of these Words, I understand, that one

of our ancient Interpreters who translated Daniel into Greek, gave the Latin Translator the first hint of the Sense he has exprest in his Version. And tho' at present you turn wh those words another way, yet tis but so too true, that you no longer belong to God.

If you read the Gospels you'll see that 7e-th fur Christ foretold these Miseries you suffer fes and also acquainted you with the true reafon why the Wrath of God in those effects of it, follow you through all places where car you are difperfed. See the Parable he ut-Me tered in the Temple. Matth. 21. 33, Oc.

Your Rabbins abuse you horribly, when wh they persuade you, that in your present Condition you are the People of God, and that tio

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It is true that you were God's People, yes, and that in some sense you are so still D St. Paul has told us, that God has not cast Pr off his People, and he proves it, because he wi had called him.

But don't you vainly flatter your felves that you are the People, and the only Peo-ste ple of God. You are the People of God, just pla as the Ten Tribes were in their Captivity, the when by Hosea, ch. 1. they are called אלעםי you Loammi, and did not bear the Title of עמי pro Ammi, till after their Conversion. You lie ha under the Wrath of God, nay under his fe-is verest indignalion.

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And what is yet more terrible is this, that under this long dispensation of Wrath, tho' God has intrusted you with his Oracles, of which the Apoltles made use for the Conversion of the Heathens, you are struck with such a dreadful blindness, that when you read Moses, and the Prophets, you seem to have the Vail on, which covered the face of Moles, not understanding the meaning of his Writings, nor of those of the Prophets.

What more fatal Mark of your blindness e can be conceived, than those Ideas of the Mestiah, which your Masters have given you, whereby you are hindred from owning him whereby you are hindred whom God sent unto you.

I'll propose one Instance, by the consideration of which you may be your felves capa-

ble of judging in this matter.

Your Masters explain the Prophecy in Deut. 18. 15. concerning a Succession of Prophets, which God raised up among you; whereas the Christians with very good rea-

fon apply it to the Messiah:

But let us grant for once, that your Maof fters have found out the natural Sense of the of place. If it be allowed on the one hand, v. that for the space of 1496 Years, viz. from your Deliverance from Egypt, God kept his promise, How comes it to pass on the other lie hand, that fince the time of Jesus Christ, that fe- is for above 1600 Years, there has not arisen among you one Prophet to oppose those Impostors, who from time to time have apnd

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Miseries and Calamities.

Nay more than this, during your first Captivity, God gave you Prophets; Daniel, for instance, and his Companions, and Ezekiel, who was carry'd away under Jehoiakin; and yet that Captivity was to last but 70 Years.

But he takes no such care of you as he did at that time. He has sent you no Prophet to acquaint you how long these Calamities shall last, tho you have now more need of

it than ever.

I know very well, that to satisfie and quiet your People, your Masters assert, (the Ark being destroyed when the sirst Temple was destroyed, and there being none in the second,) that the Spirit of Prophecy was never bestowed under the second Temple, because it depended intirely upon the Presence of the Ark, which was the Seat of the Shekinah.

To give a colour of Truth to so gross an Error, they tell us, that the three last Prophets were the Companions of Daniel, ch.

10. 7.

But there is nothing more absurd. Zachary was the Grandson of Iddo, who returned from Babylon into Judaa with Zorobabel. Haggai and he were Cotemporaries. Malachy prophessed a considerable time after them.

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These same Doctors of yours do also flatter you, that those Gifes of the Holy Spirit shall be restored unto you in the Days of the Messiah whom you expect. And they quote a Passage of the Prophet Joel to prove it.

But alas! here again they abuse your Ignorance, and refer those Words to the End of the World, which speak of what was to happen before the last Destruction of Jeru-

Calem by the Romans.

If you read the Writings of the Apostles you would therein find a very exact Accomplishment of that Prophecy. Your Masters would be confounded by it; for it was by the means of those Gifts that the Christian Religion was propagated in most parts of the World.

If you consult the Writings of the Apostles you will learn from them, that these Miseries under which you groan shall have an End. As Jesus Christ fixed the time of the last Week of Daniel, which was uncertain until his Appearance; so his Apostles will tell you, that your Calamities must continue until his true People shall have exercised his Judgments upon the little Horn mention'd by Daniel, whose Prophecy is persectly unintelligible unto you by reason of your Blindness.

Another very remarkable Instance of the strange Blindness of your Masters, which must needs give great Disturbance to those Persons.

an appress to the JEWS. 94

Persons, who allow themselves any liberty the

of Reasoning.

Fab Can any thing be imagin'd more whimfi-Shar cal, and that favours more of Epicurus his Goo beaftly Pleasures, than the Description they usec gravely give you of the Feast, whereby the Messiah, when he has conquer'd his Enemies. i. e. shall comfort you after the Miseries of your Chi long Dispersion? He is to treat you with the Female of the Leviathan which God has kept the in falt ever fince the Beginning of the World And you are also to be entertain'd with the Female Behemoth, which eats the Grass of 1000 gre Mountains in one Day, according to Pf. 50 figu 10. Thus you are like to be supply'd with Flesh and Fish; and for Fowl the Bird Ziz shall be served up, which is so big, that one fur of her Eggs happening to fall, broke and drown'd 60 Villages.

Thus you fee the Messiah provides you an Entertainment worthy of fo great a Person It must not be forgotten that the Wine you are to drink was made of the Grapes of Paradise, which is kept in Adam's Vault against

the Solemnity of that joyful Day.

And least you should question the Truth of this, you have the Authority of the Prophets for every tittle of it. Job 11. 10 Psal. 50. 11. Isa. 26. speaks of nothing else but of this Feast.

Good God! that ever Men who have one Grain of Sense should invent such extravagant Chimera's? That they should ever have

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the Assurance to father upon the Prophets such unaccountable Visions! And yet these Fables are generally believ'd by you, to the Shame of the Prophets, and of the Reason God has given you; this Oath is sometimes used by you, May I never eat of the wild Ox, i. e. of Behemoth, if what I say is false.

I have read in the Gospel, that Jesus Christ promises Believers that in Heaven they shall lie in Abraham's Bosom; but the Christians are not such Fools as to take those Words in their literal Sense. There is no greater Sign of Stupidity, than to take those Words literally, which are to be understood

figuratively.

The Word Behemoth is not the Name of any one Beast, but signifies in general all Pasture Cattle. The Leviathan, of which we read, Isa. 27. is the King of Egypt, so called, because of the Nile which waters his Land. The Feast that God promiseth his People at their Return from the Captivity, Isa. 25. 6. is nothing else but the Joy with which he would fill them by delivering them from their Bondage.

None of those Places respect the Messiah nor his time: But your Masters have the Art of sinding whatever they please in the Scripture, leaving it to the Care and Industry of such of them as the Author of such of them as the Author of Caphtor Uperach, to invent Allegories, and other Pretences whereby to give a plausible

Appearance to their Extravagancies.

Such Doctrines can go down with none it but a Mahometan, or an Epicurean, who exhave formed their Paradise upon the same ha Tast: Nay, even Mahomet himself seems to con have received his Notions, as some say, from R. Salman an Atheistical Jew, who made 'em Sal pass with him by the Authority of the mi-rid flaken and misapply'd Sense of the Places just wo mention'd.

Nothing appears more abfurd to a reason- so able Man then that Notion of your Masters do which makes the Appearance of your Mestiah his to depend upon that of a Constellation, the which is to come after a certain Number of Co

Abarbanel pretends that when the Talmu-tain difts curse those who calculate the times, fine they mean such who are guided in their tile Computations by the Stars only, without that having any regard to the Prophecies. But he after all, the vain Endeavours he has used Chr in regulating his Calculation according to De the Prophecies, he has added a Computation tell by the Course of the Stars too.

You know how well he succeeded. If he wa had been in the right, your Messiah should he have appear'd above 150 Years ago; where-He as you have never yet heard any Tidings of The him. See his Masmiah on Ezek. 10. But on this Book has been reprinted for all that.

The most remarkable thing is, that in fol-Asselowing this Idea of the Heathen Astrologers. Chethough he is indeed so modest as to subject true

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it all to God's Will, he has run into all the extravagant Absurdities which one could have expected from a Judiciary Astrologer, concerning the time of the Messiah.

Do but read the twelfth of his Wells of Salvation, and you'll fee fuch a Collection of ridiculous Fancies of that Nature, that you'll wonder a Jew, who knew how that Art was condemned by the Prophets, should ever lay · fo much stress upon the Authority of it. He does the same in his Masmiah Jestina, and in his Commentaries on the Prophets, and on the five Books of Moses. You'll find in his Commentaries on Num. 24. that the Jews are now in Captivity, by the influence of a cer-tain Constellation; and on Deut. 32. you'll find, that God, that he may punish the Gentiles, disturbs the course of those Planets t that are favourable to them. The same thing the asserts on Isai. 34. He affirms, that Jesus d Christ, and his Disciples after him, suffered Death because he was born under Mars. He tells us, that his People shall be redeem'd under a certain Constellation, Isa. 55. 17. as he was redeem'd at first from Egypt. And this he repeats on Jeremy 33. and on Ezek. 45. He instanceth particularly in the Month Nisan. The same Fancy he repeats on Hosea 1. and on Chap. 3.

But the most ridiculous Jest of these your Astronomical Calculations, is, that your best chronologers are not agreed concerning the crue Duration of the World from its Crea-

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tion to this present time: So that none of your Computations by the Stars can be adjusted with your Account of the Years of the World, according to the Prophecies.

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But Abarbanel is not the only Man who makes this use of Astrology: He only follow'd the Authority of his Masters, who went be-

fore him.

Now tell me fincerely, can there be any need of a more evident Proof that you have renounced the Authority of Moses and of the Prophets, than what is gathered from this Hypothesis, which was first receiv'd from the Heathens, who were first led into it by the Deceits of the Devil?

I should never have done, should I undertake to fet before you the abfurd Maxims by which they have corrupted the Sense of the

How very foolish and groundless a Notion is it they have got, that Sennacherib mingled and confounded all the Nations of the Earth This Maxim once supposed, we may e'en at bu once blot out of Genesis the Accounts of the Origin of Nations, and of the Places where they fixt, for this can be no more of any fervice to us in our Study of the Prophets; at fu most they can assist us no longer than till the E time when Sennacherib made all this Confusion th Since that time, that is, fince Isaiah and the E other thirteen Prophets who followed him fo none have spoken intelligibly concerning those People. The Chaldeans are got into Ger

Germany; Tyrus is become Venice; Bozra is removed from Idumaa, and stands for Rome; and Idumaa signifies the Roman Empire. By virtue of this Maxim, the Captives of Sepharad and Zarphath have been transported into Spain and France, Nebuchadnezzar having, if you'll believe them, transplanted some of the Royal Family of David, and fixt it in Spain.

The Dons, Abarbanel and Jacchia, will tell you, that they are descended of that Family, and that the Messiah may possibly come of their Race, though they never were in Bethlehem, but have lived in Spain almost 2300

Years.

Abarbanel confidently affirms, That the Annals of Spain confirm his Affertion, and that there is no room left to doubt on't. And thereby he proves that the Deliverance by Cyrus was not a Redemption, because the Jews of Spain and France, who were carry'd thither by Nebuchadnezzar, never returned under the Second Temple. See his Commentaries on Deut. 29.

God has distinguish'd his Prophecies by fuch Circumstances respecting the particular Events foretold therein, that it is impossible the same Prophecy should agree to any other Event, than that which it was intended to

foretel.

When Moses threatens your Fathers with Captivity for their Sin of Idolatry, he tells

them that God will carry Captive both them

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and their King.

Afterwards he promifeth to re-establish them in their own Country, to punish those who had destroyed them, and to restore to them the Marks of his Favour in re-uniting them under one Head, so that they should be no longer divided into two States, as they had been ever fince Jeroboam's Insurrection. What have your Masters done with this Prophecy? Why they pretend that in this same Oracle, Moses has foretold your second Destruction by the Romans, as well as the first by the Assyrians and Chaldwans, although you were not Idolaters at the time of your second Destruction, and though you had no King, who could be carry'd Captive by the Romans.

Upon the same mistaken Foundation they have perverted the Sense of all the Prophets down from Moses. They have apply'd to the Messiah what the Prophets have said concerning Zorobabel and his Successors, who led back the Israelites from Assyria, and

the Jews from Chaldea.

They have obstinately stood by it, that the Ten Tribes did never yet return, and all for this end, that they might refer their Deliverance to the Times of the Messiah.

'Tis not to be conceiv'd what Stories they have told concerning the Place where those Tribes are at present. Tho' some of their Writers, it's true, have vigorously resuted those

those Whimsies and Chimeras. God has represented the Deliverance he granted your. Fathers by the Figure of a Resurrection; and your wise Doctors have taken the Expression literally, and accordingly teach, That there shall be a Resurrection at the Appearance of the Messiah.

Upon these false Principles you wait for the Ruin of the Roman Empire which destroy'd you, whereas you have seen the Period of the Asyrian and Chaldean Monarchy, whereby a way was made for your Re-esta-

blishment by Cyrus.

I am well acquainted with the Objections you alledge against Jesus, and have carefully examin'd all, whereby you endeavour to prove, that Jesus could not be the Messiah. You fay for instance, that the Mountain of Sion was not exalted on the top of the Mountains in the time of Tesus, as it was to be in the time of the Messiah. All Nations did not flow unto him, as Rivers flow unto the Sea. They did not fay one to another, Come and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord. The swords were not changed into plough-shares, nor the spears into pruning-books. The Wolf did not dwell with the Lamb. Jesus did not bring the Jews from Captivity, nor assemble them together in Terusalem: Nor did he build the Temple of the Lord. Judah was not faved by his means. The light of the Moon was not as great as that of the Sun; nor the light of the Sun equal to that of seven Days. All

All these Prophecies are referred unto the Messiah by your Rabbins. But they do it in consequence of this absurd Principle, That the Prophets, in imitation of Moses, (as they pretend') look'd as far forward as to the time which shou'd follow your second Destruction by the Romans. Whereas it is certain that the Prophecies just mention'd, do not, according to their natural Sense, respect the Messiah nor his time, but speak of Zorobabel, and the time of your Liberty under Cyrus and his Successors.

There is but one Objection you can raise against this Affertion; and that is, That Zorobabel, not having brought back the Ten Tribes, but only the two, those Prophecies which promise the return of all the Tribes cannot be apply'd to Zorobabel, but must neceffarily speak of the Messiah. But in answer

to this.

I. From your affirming that the twelve Tribes are not yet all returned, I might as naturally conclude, that none of the Tribes did ever return, and that therefore the Prophecies have not been fulfilled. For those Prophecies foretell, that the ten Tribes shall all return together under the same Head with the two others.

Now that Circumstance makes this Prophecy absolutely inapplicable to the Mestiah. For if it be true, that only the two Tribes were Captives in the Roman Empire, it follows, that the above cited Prophecy can

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by no means respect the Messiah, who according to you, is to lead back all the twelve Tribes in the quality of their Head.

II. After all your distinctions between the Geoula, which you refer to the Messiah, and the Pekida, by which Name you call the Deliverance of the two Tribes by Zorobabel, The Predictions of Moses and of the other Prophets, will still be equally false. For the Term Geoula is found apply'd to the Deliverance by Zorobabel, in Nehem. 1.6. and the Deliverance from Egypt, of which you speak, is called Pekida, Exod. 4.31. But befides this, 'tis very remarkable, that according to you, Nehemiah must have spoken falsly of the Redemption of your Fathers out of Chaldea by Cyrus, for he applies to that very Deliverance, the Promise which God, by Moses, had made of redeeming his People; Nehem. 1.9. And Dan. ch. 9. does the same, acknowledging the Prophecies of Moses to have been fulfilled in the Captivity of the ten, and of the two Tribes, and in begging of God the accomplishment of the Promise he made by Moses, and which he repeated by the Prophets, and principally by Jeremiah; and we find he received in answer, that his Prayers were heard, and that he shou'd see the accomplishment of that Promise in 70 Weeks, viz. 490 Days; at the end of which, Cyrus, by his Edict, gave leave to all those who were in Affyria and Chaldea, to return and build III. The their Temple. H 4

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III. The Prediction of a second Captivity, having been made, as you affert, to all the People; it follows, either that the Prophecy is false, or that the ten Tribes were carried Captives by the Romans. This Consequence is so plain, that some of your Doctors

affirm, that the ten Tribes are never to re-

turn.

I shall add but one Remark more, concerning Isai. 53. When your Masters speak to you of the Targum. They tell of a great many Miracles which were wrought to confirm its Authority, and make it unquestionable. And yet your Rabbins make a jest of its Authority, and never pay any deference to it, but when they find it favours their Notions.

The Targum applies Isai. 52. from v. 13. and the whole 53. ch. to the Messiah. So does your Pesikta, and your ancient Books the Tanchuma and Siphre. R. Moseh, and R. Nephtali are of the same Opinion. But read after this your other Commentators, and you'll find, that R. Saadias apply'd the whole Prophecy to Jeremiah. Others suppose the Prophet to speak in general of any good Man.

Thus in the Talmud one refers it to Moses, another to R. Akiba. Raski, Aben Ezra, Kimchi, Lipman and Abarbanel, explain it concerning the People of the Jews. In a word, Abarbanel affirms, that it may also be understood of Jofiah, who was sain by Pharaoh Necho.

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Hereby you see how you are imposed upon by your several Commentators, and how they follow every Man his own Imaginations, without expressing much concern for the Truth.

If that Prophecy speaks of the Messiah, as your ancient Authors agree it does, how can it be apply d to your whole Nation, as you have done for these five or six hundred years? Or if it treats of a whole People.

how can it be explain'd of Josiah?

Don't you perceive how your Rabbins impose upon you? Their Fore-fathers acknowledged the Truth, but the Modern Sett have perverted the Sense of the Prophecy, referring it to the People, and not to the Messiah, to whom it had been formerly apply'd. And with what design? Why, to increase the number of the Questions in Controversie between them and the Christians.

This is what Rashi honestly confesseth himself to have done upon Psal. 2. Our Masters, says he, have generally interpreted that Prophecy, concerning the Messiah and his Affairs: but for his part, that he may have somewhat to say against the Hereticks, truly he thinks sit to apply it to David. A very remarkable Instance this, of the sincerity of your last Do-

ctors!

Be prevail'd with to consider a little the unsairness of such a way of proceeding. This Prophecy of Isai. is one of those upon which the Christians found one part of their System:

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Now if it be conceived in such Phrases as can be apply'd to none but the Messiah, and if it can be proved to have received a literal accomplishment in the Person of Jesus, whom your Fathers rejected, the Christians have then gain'd their Cause, and you are cast. You are then convinced by this Prophecy, that your Fathers despised the Messiah, and were the Authors of his Death: And you are then convinced, that he was to die and rise again, and to gain that innumerable Multitude of Disciples, who at pre-fent are spread over a great part of the Earth.

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I am very sensible how strong those Prejudices are, wherewith your Masters have prepoffest you against Jesus Christ, and his Religion. They are perpetually ringing in your Ears the absurd Stories in their Toledoth Jesu, whereby they endeavour to conceal from you the truth of Christ's Nativity.

But these reports are so grosly fabulous, that the Christians are not afraid to print them as fast as they come to their Hands.

The fame Judgment may be passed on the History of his Death by order of Queen He- try lena, and of the great Sanbedrin, which con- th victed him of Magick, or of having wrought Fu his Miracles by the unutterable Name which be he stole out of the most Holy Place.

Those of the Christians who read these In Books, find nothing in them but the Tokens an of an unjust Hatred, and of a prodigious Cre-And dulity in your Nation.

And indeed, what Judgment can be made of your Masters, who accuse Jesus Christ of being a Magician, and at the same time confess, that he raised the dead ( Toledoth Jesu ) for by that Confession, they must acknowledge that God can give a Magician the Power of raising the Dead; and then adieu all Religion.

You have been all brought up in the Belief of a filly Story, that Christ being cast off by the Rabbin who taught him, went away in the fit of an ill humour, and laid two Bricks a-thwart each other in the form of a Cross, which he made his Disciples worship; as indeed about the time when the Talmud was written, they saw the Christians doing fuch things, among the Eastern Chri-

stians.

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Now after this, fay you, can we believe Christ to be the Messiah that God was to send us ?

If your Rabbins had found fuch an Institution in the Gospel, I confess you'd have had all the reason in the World to reject it. But what you mention is nothing but a paltry Story, which your Masters raised against the Christians, because of the blind Zeal and Fury with which they raged when they were become Idolaters.

I am informed, that there never were any Images made nor worshipped by the Christi-

ans, for above 300 Years after Christ.

The Monks have indeed invented Stories, as for instance, that St. Luke was a great Painter, and I know not how many other ridiculous Chimera's, which may have justly fet you against the Christian Religion, as corrupted by those Knaves.

But ought any Man to reject the Law of Moses, which forbids Idolatry under the severest Penalties, only because there was a time when Ifrael and Judah served the Calves which Jeroboam made, and when they pub-

lickly worship'd the Images of Baal.

The Gospel, far from proposing such Objects of Worship, plainly foretells this Corruption which should sieze the Christians, just as you find in the Books of Moses Predictions of the Idolatry which should reign among the Posterity of those Men, to whom God had given his Law with fo many Miracles.

But more than this, in the prophetical Books of the New Testament you find Promifes, that God will put an end to that unrestrain'd Corruption, and cleanse his Church from it, as you find he has actually done in that Country where his Providence has brought you.

You have been brought up in a just horror of the Doctrines of the Roman Church, whose Priests pretend to a Power of changing, by three or four words speaking, the Bread and Wine, into the same Body and Blood of Jesus, which they believe to be now glorify d

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in Heaven. But you find no such thing as

this in the Gospel.

We who read the Form of the Institution of this Sign which Jesus Christ appointed for a Memorial of his Death, are amaz'd at the Stupidity of the Papists, who don't understand the Books on which they found their

Religion.

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The Disciples of Christ being Jews, understood well enough their Master's Phrase, and were not so barbarous as to imagine he had changed the Bread into his Body. dingly you don't read that they worship'd the Bread before they eat it, nor the Wine of the Cup before they drank it. This is the most gross and abominable Idolatry into which 'tis possible for reasonable Creatures to fall.

The same Priests boast they have a Power of binding and loofing Sins in the Tribunal of Confession; but I can assure you, the Gospel says not one Word of any such Power.

'Tis owing to their Ignorance of the true Sense of the Gospel, that they draw such exs travagant Conclusions from it. Jesus Christ gave his Disciples Power to pronounce some things lawful which were forbidden under the Law, and to forbid fome things which the Law had permitted, fuch as Polyguny. the Law had permitted, such as Polygony.

d He confirmed this Authority, by sending them of the Gifts of the Holy Spirit, and giving them d the Power of working all forts of Miracles, even

even of raising the Dead. But what these Priests claim is contrary to the Design of Christ, and to the Words of the Gospel, which they misapply in Confirmation of an Authority that Christ never granted them, and which frustrates the End and Design of his Religion.

You are justly offended at the Religious Worship which is paid to Saints and Angels by the Papists, who consecrate Churches to them, and apply themselves to them as to Mediators between God and Men. But those Perfons who do thus are Idolaters in the Sense of the Gospel, and of all true Christians: For these latter believe that there is but one only Mediator between God and Man, Jesus the High-Prieft, who having made a Propitiation for our Sins, ascended into Heaven. the true Sanctuary, and there interceeds for fia us to obtain the Bleffings and Graces of which we stand in need.

You cannot bear what the Church of Rome tells you, that Abraham, and all the Faithful who succeeded him until the time of Christ. were kept as Prisoners in Hell till the Entrance of Christ into Heaven. But in the do Gospel you will find Christ affirms the direct cree contrary; for he supposeth that before hi fal Appearance the Faithful were carry'd by An va gel into the Bosom of Abraham their Father Ho for that Name he gives to Heaven, into do which God receives the Souls of his Chil oth dren.

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You are justly offended that the Church of Rome, which prays for your Conversion every Easter, should yet pretend to a Right of perfecuting you, in order to make you embrace her Opinions, contrary as they are to Reason, and to the Law which God gave you on Sinai. But if you read the Writings of the Evangelists and Apostles, you will find therein Maxims directly opposite to this Spirit of Persecution. Jesus Christ rebuked the Zeal of his Disciples, when they called upon him to punish the Samaritans who had rejected him with Contempt. And he teaches, that the Tares must be spared until the Harvest, that is, until the Day of Judgment.

Possest as you are with your Prejudices concerning the peaceable Reign of the Meffiah, you are very much disturbed at the Wars by which the Christians destroy one another. But this is for want of due Confideration.

Could the ten Kingdoms which were to Could the ten Kingdoms which were to arise out of the Roman Empire, ever be formed without Wars? Could the three Kingdoms which were to fall, and thereby en-& crease the Greatness of the little Horn, ever fall without bloody Wars, and horrid Den vastations? Was it possible that the little Horn should ever have raised it self as it has done, without getting the strength of the other seven, and without setting them at variance

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riance among themselves? Or could it persecute the Saints of the most High, without keeping up an armed Force as it has done for feveral Ages? And your felves confess, that the Reign of the Saints of the most High, is not to begin till after the Destruction of this little Horn.

Your Mistake lies in these three Points,

I. You take the Saints of the most High to be your own People, whereas they are the true Disciples of the Messiah who has been rejected by you.

3. You imagine that Rome shall be destroy'd by the Messiah, and by your People though you find no fuch thing in the Pro-

phecies.

3. You believe, that the Prophecies, which fpeak of Gog and Magog, are yet to be fulfilled, whereas they were accomplish before the Messiah's Appearance; who, according to Micab, was to come after the eighth King of the Race of the seven Generals, and after the fixty two Weeks of Daniel.

You see, my Brethren, by what I have offered to your Consideration, that I have examin'd this Controversy with such Attention as is required in a matter of fo great moment as this is, in which our Happiness is so nearly coneternal cern'd.

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If it be true that the Messiah is come, and did answer those Characters by which he is describ'd in the Revelation God has given us, by rejecting him you are guilty of the greatest Crime you can commit against God who sent him to you.

If by the Misfortune of your Birth, you are engaged in a Society which hates him, tho it be now actually under those divine Judgments which he denounced against them, it is your Duty, at least when you have attained such an Age, in which you are capable of examining matters of Religion, to consider seriously such important Questions as these are, and to endeavour to attain such Satisfaction, that you may be assured you do not follow blind Guides.

You are among those Christians who have reformed from the Errors, the false Worship, and the Idolatry of the Roman Church. 'Tis your Duty to improve this

Advantage you have.

The Pastors of this Church are such, against whom you can have no Exception, since they teach this Maxim, that no Man is saved by the Faith of his Pastor; but that all are obliged to examine the Doctrines that are proposed to them, but to embrace none, except those which shall appear unto them

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to be agreeable to the Divine Reve- be lation.

There is no Inquisition here, to use violence with your Conscience, and to oblige you to diffemble your real Sentiments.

I beg of you therefore, that you would make use of those means, which the good Providence of God favours you with, and as I lay before you the defence of the Profession I have made of the Christian Religion in the Reformed Church of England, fo I conjure you to examine it with care and attention.

It is the effect of that great affection I have for you in particular, and for all those of mine own Nation; for I desire nothing with greater earnestness, than by my own Example and Exhortations, to be instrumental in leading you into the way of Salvation, wherein the infinite Mercy and Goodness of God has happily placed me, and wherein I am fully resolved to persevere unto my Lives 24 OC 62 end.

I pray to the Almighty with all my Might, that he would be pleased to enlighten your Minds, and deliver you from those Prejudices you labour under, that so the great and fundamental Truths here laid before you, may make a deep and lively Impression upon your Hearts, and be

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be an effectual means to bring about your Conversion to the Christian Religion, and not rather serve to encrease your Condemnation.

## FINIS.

## ERRATA.

PAg. 3. Line 13. for as read a. p. 17. l. 11. for Authors r. authorized. p. 32. l. 8. for notwithstanding, r. in the mean time. p. 48. l. last. for their Sin, r. that Sin of theirs. p. 54. l. 26. for as r. and. p. 58. l. 9. for 'tis r. this is. p. 58. l. 15. for as appears, r. will appear. p. 59. l. 10. for multiplying r. implying. p. 59. l. 17, 18. for for for the control of th

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